FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

'International Situation--Questions and Answers' Program [Kosevan, Sofinskiy, Bovin] A 1 1/A6
Brezhnev PRC Visit A 1 1/A6
Vance Visit A 3 1/A8
Italian Politics A 4 1/A9
Middle East Situation A 5 1/A10
Reaction to Brezhnev Speech at Komsomol Congress A 7 1/A12
Lively Western Press Comment A 7 1/A12
Further Reports A 8 1/A13
Zhukov on U.S. Reaction [PRAVDA 28 Apr] A 9 1/A14
United Nations Members Reaffirm Support for Namibia A 9 1/A14
Isolation of Pretoria Regime A 10 1/B1
AAPSO Committee Chairman Interview [IZVESTIYA] A 11 1/B2
CENTO Council Holds Routine Session in London A 12 1/B3
Meeting Shows Serious Disagreements [Maslennikov in PRAVDA 28 Apr] A 12 1/B3
Object To Restore Old Aims [Tarasov in IZVESTIYA 28 Apr] A 13 1/B4
Main Capitalist Problems Remain Unsolved After IMF Session A 13 1/B4
'Acute Conflict' [Levchenko] A 13 1/B4
Session Ends Pessimistically A 14 1/B5
UNESCO Conference on Information Continues in Stockholm [IZVESTIYA 26 Apr] A 15 1/B6
CPSU's Zamyatin Address A 15 1/B6
Discussion Ends [Gorokhov, Kraskov] A 16 1/B7
Romanurev Returns From Socialist International Visit [Moscow radio 25 Apr] A 17 1/B8
Seychelles Progressive Parties' Conference Continues [Kulikov, Skobelev] A 17 1/B8
UN Social Council Debates Human Rights Question A 18 1/B9

MIDDLE EAST

Carter, Begin Talks on Middle East Policy 'Groundwork' B 1 1/B10
Carter-Mikhnyan Talks [Moscow radio 26 Apr] B 1 1/B10
Egypt's 'Ideas' on Middle East Stun Arabs [Moscow radio 26 Apr] B 1 1/B10
Former Official Puts U.S. Aid in Perspective B 1 1/B11
Al-Fatah Speaker Panned at Arab Conference B 1 1/B11
Peking Comments on Israeli Leaders' Visit B 2 1/B12
U.S. Ignores USSR Arms Proposal, Continues Aggressive Course [Kharkov] B 3 1/B12
Vance Trip Underscores Washington's Ambition [Markov] B 4 1/B13
Rhodesia Will Continue Armed Struggle [Moscow radio] B 5 1/B14
Soviet TASS Pile Documents [Ukrainskiy, Shishkov in Ukrainian] B 5 1/B14
Reasonable Arab 'Awakening' [Kudelin, Kuznetsov] B 6 1/C1
Peking Continues Anti-Socialist Propaganda Campaign [Belyakov] B 6 1/C1

Brezhnev Biography Praised by Publisher, Washington POST	B 8	1/C3
U.S. Friendship Society Official Assesses USSR Initiative	B 8	1/C3
Disarmament Demonstration Outside White House Reported	B 9	1/C4
Ellsberg, Professor Support Brezhnev's Disarmament Plans [Chukseyev]	B 9	1/C4
Carter's Energy Program Undercut by Petroleum Lobby	B 10	1/C5
Impact of May Day Celebration on U.S. Examined [Zorin]	B 10	1/C5
'Blast Bomb' Development Requested by Energy Department	B 11	1/C6
Tools of Torture Exported to Repressive Regimes [Chukseyev]	B 12	1/C7
Briefs: American Exhibit in Kiev	B 12	1/C7

CHINA

Soviet Workers Send May Day Greetings to Chinese	C 1	1/C8
PRAVDA Criticizes British Air Force Marshal's PRC Speech [Georgiyev in PRAVDA]	C 1	1/C8
Arms Trade Weakens Britain [Surin]	C 2	1/C9
Indonesia's Cautious Approach to PRC Reflects Asian Fears [Shmidtin]	C 3	1/C10
China's National Education Work Conference Reviewed [Mulatov]	C 4	1/C11

EAST EUROPE

Katushev Receives Bulgarian Deputy Premier 26 Apr [PRAVDA 27 Apr]	D 1	1/C12
USSR's Kirillin Has Moscow Talks With Hungary's Pal [PRAVDA 26 Apr]	D 1	1/C12
USSR, CSSR Foreign Trade Ministers Talk [IZVESTIYA 27 Apr]	D 1	1/C12
Briefs: Yugoslav Agreement; Bulgarians in Iran; Cranes for Poland	D 1	1/C12

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

NATO, Bonn Propaganda on Pact 'Superiority' Regrettable [Babenko]	E 1	1/C13
DKP Leader Mies Discusses Brezhnev's Slated Visit [Grigoryev, Urban]	E 1	1/C13
UK CP Leader McLennan Calls for Ban on Neutron Bomb	E 2	1/C14
PRAVDA Comments on Statement By Italy's Neofascist Leader	E 2	1/C14
Muhri Comments on Austrian CP Meeting With MSZMP's Kadar	E 3	1/D1
Canadians Protest Against Business Links With Chile	E 3	1/D1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Beirut May Day Speakers Hail Palestinian Struggle	F 1	1/D2
Israeli Occupation Forces Refuse To Lift Nabulus Curfew	F 1	1/D2
Communique Issued on Guinea President's Visit to Libya	F 1	1/D2
AUCCTU's Pimenov Addresses Iraqi TU Congress 26 April	F 1	1/D2
Briefs: Protocol with YAR	F 2	1/D3

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

More Material on Ogarkov Visit to Turkey	G 1	1/D4
Meeting with Ecevit, Other Activities [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Apr]	G 1	1/D4
Meeting with Koruturk	G 1	1/D4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

More Material on Preparatory Anti-Imperialist Conference H 1 1/D5
Allende's Widow's Remarks H 1 1/D5
Final Statement H 1 1/D5
WIDF President Addresses Women's Conference in Luanda H 2 1/D6
Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference Ends in Dakar H 2 1/D6

SOUTH ASIA

Revolutionary Council Exercises Control in Afghanistan J 1 1/D7
Names New Officials J 1 1/D7
Sends Greetings To Workers J 1 1/D7
Situation Calm, Orderly J 1 1/D7

SOUTHEAST ASIA

USSR Denies New Zealand Allegations on Trade With Chile [Petrov] K 1 1/D8
Army Drives Back PRC-Supported Burmese Insurgents [Aleksandrov] K 1 1/D8

NORTHEAST ASIA

WPC Demands U.S. Troop Withdrawal From South Korea M 1 1/D9
Soviet Friendship Society Greets Koreans on May Day M 1 1/D9
WFTU Protests Seoul's May Day Ceremony M 2 1/D10

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further Reportage on May Day Celebrations in USSR R 1 1/D11
Shibayev at Moscow Reception R 1 1/D11
Further Report R 1 1/D11
Kunayev, Romanov Attend Celebrations R 2 1/D12
Solomentsev Addresses RSFSR Council of Ministers R 2 1/D12
Kapitonov, Zimyanin Address Party Cadre Training Course R 3 1/D13
[PRAVDA 26 Apr]
Kunayev Speaks at Alma-Atinskaya Obkom Plenum R 3 1/D13
UK Paper Says USSR Not Buying Meat Abroad This Year R 3 1/D13
[Beeston in DAILY TELEGRAPH 29 Apr]
Republican Constitutions 'Triumph of Socialist Democracy' R 4 1/D14
[Editorial in PRAVDA 27 Apr]
Variations on Brezhnev Speech at 18th Komsomol Congress R 6 1/E2
Briefs: Film Director Dies R 6 1/E2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agriculture Minister Mesyats Awarded Order of Lenin T 1 1/E3
Spring Sowing Progresses, Machinery Delays Persist T 1 1/E3
[Pazhitnev in PRAVDA 27 Apr]
Seed Shortage Could Affect Grain Harvest in Mordovia T 2 1/E4
[Yershov in IZVESTIYA 26 Apr]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENT

Paper Details Mock Tank Battle Observed by Brezhnev V 1 1/E5
[Kharitonov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Apr]
Kulikov Addresses Meeting on Brezhnev War Memoirs V 1 1/E5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Apr]

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62

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'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

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["International Situation--Questions and Answers" Program with moderator Valeriy Kosovan; V.N. Sofinskiy, head of the press department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; A.Ye. Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; (V. Dratko), PRAVDA correspondent; and L.S. Kolosov, member of the editorial collegium of NEDELYA]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] On the eve of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, we have received many letters asking us to comment on the current state of relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany. You will be answered, comrades, by Vsevolod Nikolayevich Sofinskiy, head of the press section of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Brezhnev FRG Visit

[Sofinskiy] The development of Soviet-West German relations must be considered in the general context of the development of the process of detente on the European Continent. Nowadays the principle of peaceful coexistence has put down quite firm roots in international affairs as the only realistic and sensible principle. The foundation for the new relations between the USSR and the FRG was the Moscow treaty signed in 1970. It was precisely because of this document that the relations between the two countries turned onto a normal path, and on the only possible basis: renunciation of claims infringing on existing European borders. And although relations have not always developed steadily to the good, the level of understanding and trust which has arisen on the basis of the treaty has proved to be extremely stable.

Speaking at the 18th Komsomol Congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, and I quote: We shall strive for my forthcoming visit to the FRG to also help not only to determine the prospects for further broad mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries, which is already important in itself, but shall also serve the cause of strengthening detente and universal peace, particularly in Europe.

In this connection, one should dwell particularly on those proposals which were made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the Komsomol congress. In particular, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on behalf of the Soviet Union, made a proposal for the total cessation of further qualitative and quantitative buildups of armaments and armed forces by those states with major military potential, and thus to create conditions for their subsequent reduction. The Soviet Union made an appeal for discussion of a program for the implementation, over a certain limited period, of the following measures: cessation of the production of nuclear weapons of all kinds, cessation of the production and banning of all other forms of weapons of mass destruction; cessation of the creation of new kinds of conventional weapons of great destructive force; renunciation of the expansion of armies and increases of conventional weapons by the permanent member states of the Security Council and also countries connected with them by military agreements. It is quite obvious that these proposals are addressed to quite a number of Western states, including the FRG. The FRG, along with other European countries, is taking part in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Speaking at the Komsomol congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union is ready to do all in its power to find a mutually acceptable solution to reduce military tension in this part of the world, where it is particularly great and dangerous.

It is known that unlike the NATO countries the Soviet Union has not for a long time built up its armed forces in central Europe and does not intend to do so. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed this with particular force. The Soviet Union does not intend to do so in the future, not by one soldier, not by one tank. I think that this could be a subject for consideration at the talks in Bonn.

[Kosovan] Vesvolod Nikolayevich, the authors of several letters are interested in how statesmen in the FRG view the forthcoming negotiations.

[Sofinskiy] It should be said that the FRG attaches great significance to the forthcoming visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Here is what was said by Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG: I expect a constructive exchange of opinions, not only on questions of our bilateral relations, but also on questions of European detente policy and on topical problems of world politics. I am convinced, stressed the FRG chancellor, that such an exchange of opinions will help to demonstrate the desire of both sides to pursue further the policy of detente and will facilitate mutual understanding.

One may also quote the statement by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. He said, we should like our bilateral relations and the whole process of detente, as a result of the forthcoming summit meeting, to gain new positive impulses. And one must not fail to note that the leaders of the CDU-CSU opposition bloc have also recently been saying that they are interested in good relations with the USSR. True, they make certain qualifications in their position, but the very fact that they understand the need to develop relations with the Soviet Union is undoubtedly worth noting. The German Communist Party has arranged a friendship meeting in Cologne on 4 May at which Herbert Mies, chairman of the party, will speak. Good relations with the Soviet Union, writes UNSERE ZEIT, the most mighty of the world's peace-loving countries, will benefit our country and be in accord with the national interests of the FRG. Therefore the task now is to create a good climate for the visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to rebuff the attempts by supporters of the Cold War to spoil the atmosphere of the relations between the two countries on the eve of the visit. Our country, UNSERE ZEIT stresses, could gain a lot if the negotiations between the Federal Government and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet go well.

As far as Soviet-West German cooperation in the economic field is concerned, it is developing successfully. The FRG is the main trade partner of our country among the capitalist countries. The trade between the two countries in 1977 exceeded DM11 billion, and it was developing at a rate considerably in excess of the rate of growth of our two countries' foreign trade and world trade as a whole. According to official data from the West German Economics Ministry, the share of manufactured goods in Soviet exports in recent years has increased considerably. Whereas, for instance, in 1971 it totalled only 4.9 percent, in 1977 it reached 21 percent. The growth in the proportion of manufactured goods in Soviet deliveries in recent years is a continuing tendency. But it should be noted that in this field all possibilities are far from being exhausted.

This is how one may briefly describe the level of the current development of Soviet-West German relations, and this level gives every grounds for expressing the hope that the forthcoming visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG will improve them to a new level.

Vance Visit

[Kosovan] There are many questions connected with the visit to our country by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the talks he held with Soviet leaders about a second agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic armaments. We acquainted Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA, with the letters from Kruglov from Ordzhonikidze, Cherbinin from Moscow, Somokin from Smolensk, Blanko from Kiev and many others. He is now in our studio. Over to you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich:

[Bovin] Before talking about the results of the talks I would like to stress that Vance's visit took place in a complicated atmosphere caused by the zig-zags and fluctuations in Washington's policy over the past 1 1/2 years, which have had a generally negative effect on the tenor of Soviet-U.S. relations. The U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently that one might think that detente has disappeared into the past and the graph of Soviet-U.S. relations has reached its lowest point in the entire history of these relations. And there were quite a few such evaluations in the U.S. press and, in general, they are close to the truth because really in the past 1.5 years all sorts of negative processes have influenced Soviet-U.S. relations.

And it seems to me that the main result of Vance's visit to Moscow is perhaps that the general atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. relations has improved. Speaking at the 18th Komsomol Congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the two sides had made some progress in preparing an agreement on limiting strategic armaments. True, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, by no means all questions have been solved, and from this stems the need for energetic mutual efforts to reach mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of reasonable comprises. The U.S. secretary of state gave approximately the same evaluation of the talks, although in other words. He said that in Moscow, and I quote: Certain progress had been achieved on the problem of limiting strategic armaments. And Vance added that as a result of the talks motive stimuli had been revealed on a number of problems, each of which needs further diligent work.

[Kosovan] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, don't you think that "certain progress" is too vague an evaluation of the results of the talks?

[Bovin] No, I do not think so. One should not be surprised that both sides use very considered and very careful formulas. For, as everyone understands, extremely important and extremely complicated matters are under discussion and here "certain forward movement" or, let us say, "some progress," "a certain improvement"--this is not negligible. It means that a coming together of the positions on a number of questions has been achieved and better understanding of each other's arguments has been achieved.

[Kosovan] Yes, all of this is so, of course, but the talks have been dragging on now for almost 6 years and there has been talk on many previous occasions of progress, but no agreement has yet been drafted. Why is this?

[Bovin] Questions concerning the limiting of strategic armaments do not have simple solutions. They affect the very foundations of the security of the sides, the security of the USSR and the United States. And therefore each of the participants in the talks has every right to display reasonable caution, to weigh again and again all the circumstances, to insist on unconditional evenness [uravnoveshennost] of mutual concessions. Therefore, the talks cannot be easy and rapid, although, of course, it is to be hoped that they could be concluded rapidly. But, I repeat, they cannot be either easy or rapid.

But, and I would like to stress this "but," it is not just a matter of these objective considerations. Unfortunately, our partners in the talks have far from always been distinguished by their consistency. Quite often they have replaced political logic with all sorts of short-term [konyunkturnyy] considerations. During the Ford administration, as our listeners recall, considerable progress was achieved in the talks and it seemed that one should rely on what had been achieved and go on further step by step. But unfortunately the Carter administration started by trying to overturn the well-known Vladivostok understanding and this could not but delay the talks. And Washington tried to link the talks on limiting strategic armaments with other questions having no direct concern with the matter at hand, the situation in the region of the Horn of Africa, for example. All of this, of course, was a burden on the talks, made them more difficult and delayed them.

And here is yet another important consideration. I have gained the impression that certain circles in the Pentagon, and not only in the Pentagon, would like at any cost to prevent the establishment of strategic parity between the USSR and the United States. They would like to obtain an agreement which would give the United States clear superiority in the strategic sphere. Official Washington, on the one hand, understands that such an approach has no prospects, but, on the other hand, striving not to annoy the military-industrial complex, has artificially complicated the already complicated discussions.

[Kosovan] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, as far as I know, the U.S. press has reported that there are differing points of view in the White House about the agreement on limiting strategic armaments. Couldn't this influence the course of the talks?

[Bovin] Indeed, the U.S. papers have written that Vance is a supporter of, as they wrote, "quiet diplomacy," whereas Brzezinski, the president's assistant on national security, favors a tough approach to the Russians. And in this Americans were given to understand that Moscow was allegedly playing on these contradictions and was demanding more and more concessions from the United States. Well, I am not going to try to judge the state of affairs in the White House and what advice Vance and Brzezinski give the President. Let them sort it out for themselves. But as far as the USSR's position is concerned, it is not determined by what happens among the President's advisers. The USSR's position is based on the principle of equal security for the sides. We insist on this and we shall never depart from this.

And Vance's visit has now shown that the Americans, it seems, are beginning to understand this. It was, of course, difficult to achieve the results that have been achieved. The final stage of the talks will not be easy either. But Vance's conversations in Moscow, in my opinion, bear witness to the fact that matters are improving and we can hope that a new agreement will be signed this year.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich. We now continue.

Italian Politics

[Kolosov] The Italian press is more and more persistently linking the strategy of tension with the schemes of imperialist intelligence and NATO, the leaders of which declare that the participation of communists in government in Italy would weaken the southern flank of the bloc.

It is no secret that in mid-January a special conference was convened in the White House devoted to the Italian Government crisis with the participation, as the Italian bourgeois weekly PANORAMA wrote, of 10 statesmen, including Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs; Admiral Turner, director of the CIA; and Gardner, U.S. ambassador in Rome. Carter unexpectedly changed his policy of noninterference by an unprecedented official statement which amazed the Americans themselves. Our position is clear, this statement says in part. We do not approve the participation of communists in European governments. Furthermore, we should like the influence of the communists to decrease in all the countries of Western Europe. The United States and Italy have common democratic ideals and interests which we believe the communists do not share.

Never before, PANORAMA goes on to say, had a U.S. Government gone so far in official statements in its warnings to Italy. Yes indeed. The kidnaping of Moro, declared Galloni, deputy secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, is explained by a desire to break the agreement for the entry of the communists into the parliamentary majority, since Moro was one of the main supporters of such an agreement. Let us also recall that the kidnaping of Moro, in which his bodyguards were killed, took place literally only a few hours before the opening of the Italian parliamentary session, at which a vote of confidence was given to a government relying on a majority with the participation of the communists.

So hardly anyone is likely to be deceived by the pseudorevolutionary fog put out by the thugs of the Red Brigades, trying to represent the Moro kidnaping as a blow at the capitalist system. It is now clearer than ever before that this terrorist act is one of the links in a chain in which the internal and external reaction is trying to entrap Italy, to prevent the country moving forward along the road of democracy and social progress, to try to undermine the republican system and establish black [fascist] power of a rightwing kind.

Middle East Situation

[Kosovan] Listeners Tatyana from Saratov, Zayderenko from Cherkassy, Grekin from Moscow, Moroldhov from Leningrad and other comrades ask for a political description of the position Cairo has taken with regard to the Middle Eastern conflict after the much-talked-of visit by Egyptian President as-Sadat to Jerusalem.

The time which has passed since the Egyptian President as-Sadat's initiative, and his visit to Jerusalem is quite sufficient to give an exact political definition of this step. This is no longer a speculative opinion of Cairo's position with regard to the Middle East conflict but conclusions based on facts and on reality. It is impossible to call this policy anything other than separatist, capitulationist and anti-Arab.

Since As-Sadat's trip, Israel has become more brazen in its aggressive policy, its conditions for Egypt have become tougher and more inflexible and come down in essence to demands for As-Sadat's complete capitulation. As-Sadat's policy has clearly damaged the anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist unity of the Arab countries, has split it and has thus weakened the front of struggle for the elimination of the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression. It has encouraged the Arab reaction, which aspires not only to a leading role in the Middle East but also comes out as an agent of imperialism in the region of the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea as well as throughout the whole of Africa. In this its ranks also include the ruling circles of Egypt.

This has been shown, in particular, by the events in Zaire, on the borders of Libya and the Somali aggression against revolutionary Ethiopia. Thus one can state firmly that Israel and the Arab reaction have U.S. imperialism as their common inspiration for their policies in the Middle East.

Israel threatens the Arabs with modern U.S. weapons without which it would not venture to extend its aggression. The Arab reaction serves U.S. imperialism by acting as an intermediary in deliveries of U.S. weapons to pro-Western African countries and groups conducting subversive activity within progressive countries in Africa.

The United States does not conceal the fact that it is interested in the Middle East as a supplier of oil and as a strategic bridgehead, and in Africa as a source of industrial raw material and foodstuffs.

Complete and all-round support for Israel has frequently been declared by U.S. President Carter, not to mention his ministers. A month ago at a press conference, for example, the head of the Washington administration stated that the United States together with Egypt had achieved definite success in securing for Israel not only the end of military actions but also the full restoration of peace, open borders, diplomatic relations, free trade and other benefits. Not a single word was spoken about what the Arab countries receive from all this.

The French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote in its March edition that As-Sadat had succeeded in orienting U.S. policy in the Middle East again to cold war. The magazine corroborated that idea by quoting the U.S. rejection of the prospects for a global settlement and detente in the Middle East which was implied by the joint Soviet-American statement. And then, after that statement Carter and As-Sadat on 10 April ventured to assert once again that allegedly a huge role in the peace process, the preparations for peace and its establishment was to be played by the United States, which is not a referee of the competition, not an observer or intermediary, but a participant in the process.

Trying in some way to substantiate his unseemly position, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt admitted that the U.S. role in the Arab-Israeli conflict was determined by the fact that Israel's heart beats in the United States which secures its vital activity, or in short, provides it with finance and armaments. It would seem that such a conclusion would oblige As-Sadat to admit that the Arab countries are opposed and threatened by the United States and its imperialist policy in the Middle East. True to his capitulationist line, however, he raises the United States to the status of benefactor. This is not just political but also moral capitulation.

At the same time the United States uses Egypt as a channel for even greater penetration into the Middle East. The U.S. New York TIMES, simultaneously with the French LE MATIN, reported that high-ranking U.S. circles were working on plans for creating U.S. airbases in Sinai, partially on the site of Israeli bases set up there, and also a naval base at Yafa. The air and naval bases would support the actions in this region of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which is based in the Mediterranean. All of this should be drawn up in the form of an agreement between the United States, Israel and Egypt and would serve, in their opinion, as a guarantee of the proposed settlement. This is an outline of the new aspects of the long-term U.S. plans in the Middle East for which the path is being laid not only by the agency of Israel but also by the capitulationist policy of Cairo.

REACTION TO BREZHNEV SPEECH AT KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Lively Western Press Comment

LD291624Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] There has been lively comment in the Western press on Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Congress of the Young Communists League. The attention of political observers is primarily focused on the concrete proposals contained in the Soviet leader's speech.

As it comes out with these concrete proposals, the Soviet Union understands that it is no simple matter to agree on these things. Yet, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed, we must not, nor have we the right to, forget that the nuclear peril is still hanging over the world. The Soviet Union follows a firm line for preventing an atomic war and it expects that the United States, for its part, will contribute to the elimination of this peril. Many observers note the exceptional importance of Leonid Brezhnev's statement on the Soviet Union's resolve to do everything in its power to find mutually acceptable solutions and reduce military tensions in Europe, a region where they are especially great and dangerous.

It is a known fact that, unlike the NATO countries, the Soviet Union has not been enlarging its armed forces in central Europe for a long time. The fabrications circulated by Western official quarters that the Russians have for a number of years been increasing the armed forces in central Europe pursue the only aim to justify the continuing buildup of NATO troops and arms in that region. The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, does not intend to increase its armed forces in central Europe by a single soldier, by a single tank. Naturally, it hopes that the West will give up its persistent attempts to change the balance of forces in the region in its favor.

Leonid Brezhnev noted that at the recent talks in Moscow with the United States secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, some progress was made in working out an agreement on strategic arms limitation. Not all problems, by far, have yet been resolved. The Soviet Union by no means accepts certain positions of the American side. Yet, in the opinion of the Soviet leader, by reciprocal efforts based on sensible and realistic compromise we can complete the drafting of an agreement that will justly take into account the interests of both powers. The Washington POST qualified Leonid Brezhnev's speech as the first official appraisal of American-Soviet relations since the major talks in Moscow on strategic armaments. The Italian paper PAESE SERA sees the speech as an indication of a new climate in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, as an evidence of concrete possibilities for giving a fresh impetus to Soviet-American relations. Leonid Brezhnev, the paper underlines, has shown optimism, flexibility and goodwill toward the Vienna talks on reductions in arms and troops in central Europe.

The official response of the United States to the speech was varied. A spokesman of the State Department noted that the speech contained such positive moments as a reference to the presence of a favorable trend in Soviet-American relations, a recognition of the need of making further effort to conclude a SALT-II agreement, a decision to accede to the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America and preparedness to agree on a complete ban on underground nuclear tests. At the same time, the State Department spokesman claimed that the Soviet position on neutron weapons does not affect the main point of the problem. Meanwhile, the USSR stand on this issue is simple and radical: We feel that till it is too late the appropriate states should, on a mutual basis, renounce the manufacture of this type of weapon.

Following the statement of President Carter on putting off a final decision on launching the production of neutron weapons, the Soviet Union announced that it, too, will not begin production of neutron arms so long as the United States does not do so. The sound character of this approach is recognized by many papers in Western Europe. An editorial in THE TIMES of London qualified Leonid Brezhnev's statement in favor of repudiating the neutron bomb as a sensible and natural position. The voice of the White House sharply contrasted with the serious reaction in Western Europe. In his statement at a press conference, the United States President tried to diminish the urgent importance of the Soviet initiative. The proposal on a renunciation of neutron weapons by the USSR and the United States, he maintained, is of no significance for the European theater. Simultaneously, Carter underlined that at the coming NATO meeting in Washington the United States will seek an early and all-round strengthening of NATO. Such a position by Washington fails to promote the search of mutually acceptable agreements and solutions.

Further Reports

LD291555Y Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, April 29, TASS--A concrete program of struggle for full termination of the arms race, for further disarmament, set out by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech at the 18th Congress of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League, has been warmly approved and supported in all continents.

Athens. Leonid Brezhnev's speech has enlisted a broad response in the whole world and particularly among peoples of Western Europe, which have not yet delivered themselves from neutron bomb nightmare, writes RIZOSPASTIS. Leonid Brezhnev reiterated once again that "to ensure a durable, stable peace is the aim of the Soviet foreign policy, its such most important principles as peaceful coexistence, relaxation of international tension." [as received]

Washington. I welcome Leonid Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union will refrain from neutron weapon production if the United States does the same, said Parren Mitchell, chairman of the negro group of the U.S. Congress. This is a good, reasonable proposal. It would be madness to produce ever new types of weapons of mass destruction, with the United States and the USSR already having huge nuclear potentials. Many congressmen backed the decision taken by President James Carter to defer the decision of production of the neutron warhead. But we believe that this is insufficient: The next step should be made, and the production of this monstrous weapon should be renunciated at all. [as received] Such a decision would favourably affect the current negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

Mexico City. The Foreign Ministry of Mexico, on the instruction of President Jose Lopez Portillo, has stated the profoundsatisfaction of the Mexican Government with the Soviet Union's decision, declared in Leonid Brezhnev's speech, to join the international treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America. The readiness of the Soviet Union not to start neutron weapon production, if United States does the same, and also its joining the international treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America is an important contribution to the process of international relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence, writes the newspaper UNO MAS UNO.

Zhukov on U.S. Reaction

LD020949Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov commentary: "For the Sake of Peace!"]

[Text] The most important news in the world press today is the new, detailed and carefully elaborated program of struggle to bring a complete halt to the arms race and for further disarmament advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the Komsomol congress.

This all-embracing program answers the aspirations of the peoples who are aware that such a race, organized and directed by the military-industrial complexes of the capitalist states, is not only undermining the economy but also intensifying the threat of war to an ever more dangerous extent.

The program for consolidating world peace proposed by the head of the Soviet power embraces a wide range of truly urgent problems. Its adoption would make it possible within a fixed limited period to halt nuclear arms production in all its aspects, to halt the creation of new kinds of conventional weapons with a large destructive capacity and to insure that the permanent member countries of the Security Council and their allies refrain from expanding their armies and building up their conventional weaponry. It also contains a whole range of other important ideas which are completely feasible given good will on both sides.

A sign of the times can be seen in the fact that these ideas are supported not only by socialist and also many nonalined countries and not only by the working people of capitalist countries. Sober-minded representatives of ruling circles in a number of bourgeois states are also displaying great interest in them.

The tremendous significance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the USSR will not embark on neutron bomb production if the United States does not do so is being stressed in particular in West Europe. Referring to this statement, and also the statement that the Soviet Union, in contrast to the NATO countries, has no plans to build up nonnuclear arms, the London TIMES described such a position as "sensible and natural." This opinion is shared by many West European press organs.

It is all the more strange, therefore, that Washington has hastened, so to speak, to disparage the importance of the Soviet proposal concerning the neutron bomb. News agency reports on L.I. Brezhnev's speech had hardly arrived at the White House when President J. Carter, speaking at a regular press conference, hastened to state that the proposal on joint renunciation of the neutron bomb "has no significance (?!) on the European Continent."

Even greater urgency, therefore, is being assumed today, on the eve of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, by the widening struggle for a halt to the arms race and a renunciation of the production of new kinds of mass destruction weapons, including the neutron bomb.

UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS REAFFIRM SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIA

LD291734Y Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 29, TASS--The liquidation in Namibia of one of the last strongholds of racialism and colonialism will become an important step towards ultimate eradication of the disgraceful colonial system.

This is the conviction of the overwhelming majority of states, whose representatives are speaking on the stands of their governments on this problem at the special session on Namibia of the U.N. General Assembly.

Many of them exposed the dangerous manoeuvres undertaken by definite Western countries, which, while closely cooperating with the racialists, are putting forward various proposals, whose aim is not concern for the interests of the indigenous population, but for their own selfish interests in Namibia, which is rich in mineral resources.

Setting forth the stand of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, its chairman Sam Nujoma stressed that the Namibian people is determined to carry on the struggle against the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the racialist regime of the South African Republic and demands that the whole power in the country be turned over to the patriotic forces led by SWAPO. He called on the United Nations organisation for supporting the efforts of SWAPO in the struggle for the attainment of genuine independence of Namibia and ending the plunder of its resources by the Western monopolies.

Sam Nujoma did not exclude the possibility of peace negotiations, but stressed at the same time that the manoeuvres of the Western countries around the Namibian problem are directed at diverting the attention of the United Nations organisation from the critical situation, which emerged in Namibia.

Representatives of many independent African and socialist states reaffirmed their determination to give moral and material support to the people of Namibia in the struggle for its liberation. The United Nations organisation must put an end to the unlawful occupation and domination by the South African Republic of that country, stressed Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa. He noted that it is the duty of the United Nations organisation to demand resolutely that the South African Republic end using Namibia as a base for aggression and subversive actions against the independent neighbour states.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Munya Waiyaki urged the international community to condemn resolutely the nuclear preparations of the Pretoria regime. The nuclear weapons created in the South African Republic, he stressed, are aimed at terrorising the free African states and thus, making them give up support for the enslaved peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

GDR permanent representative to the United Nations Organisation, Petur Florin, wrathfully condemned the dangerous manoeuvres of the West and noted that they are directed at preserving the old system of neocolonialist rule in Namibia and creating a puppet regime there. It is the duty of the United Nations organisation to reaffirm the right of the peoples of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence.

Isolation of Pretoria Regime

LD021008Y Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 2, TASS--Representatives of the overwhelming majority of the United Nations member countries support the efforts of the international community aimed at complete isolation of the Pretoria racialist regime. They also express serious concern over intensive military preparations of the Republic of South Africa threatening international peace and security and demand implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Security Council that banned deliveries of armaments to the racialists.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola confirmed its constant support for all efforts aimed at the liquidation of the criminal policy of apartheid, racism, and racial discrimination of the Pretoria minority regime, says a letter of Angola's Foreign Minister Paolo Jorga to the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Angola's Government confirmed again that it condemns cooperation of NATO member countries with the South African regime in the military and nuclear spheres which creates a serious threat to peace and national liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates declared that it will continue conducting the policy of keeping from contacts with the South African racialist regime. The United Arab Emirates never entered and will not enter any deals of military or other nature with the racist regime.

Pursuing its policy in this question and in accordance with its support for African peoples' struggle for freedom and self-determination, the United Arab Emirates sincerely welcome the adoption of the Security Council's resolution on imposing the embargo on deliveries of armaments to the Republic of South Africa and will be strictly observing its provisions.

AAPSO Committee Chairman Interview

LD3021487 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 30 TASS--The voice of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee is the voice of the entire Soviet people, champion of the freedom of all peoples and of eliminating the ignominous system of colonialism and oppression, Mirza Ibragimov, the chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, told an IZVESTIYA correspondent. A delegation of the Soviet committee, stayed in New York at the invitation of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid. Wherever the flames of national-liberation struggle are burning, wherever the peoples are defending their freedom and independence, they invariably feel the solidarity of Soviet people, Ibragimov noted.

Expressing the will of our multinational and multi-million public, the Soviet solidarity committee gives moral and political support and material aid to the fighters for the freedom and independence of the oppressed peoples. Numerous meetings are held in our country to protest against the shameful anachronism of our time--apartheid.

From the U.S. rostrum we outlined the stand of the Soviet public on matters of the hard but glorious struggles of the peoples in the south of the African Continent for freedom, and sharply condemned the policy of racism and apartheid pursued by the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes.

Our delegation's stay at the U.N. headquarters, Ibragimov continued, showed that the position of the Soviet people enjoys prestige among representatives of many member countries of the international organization. The leaders of the special committees of the U.N. spoke highly of the contribution made by the Soviet solidarity committee to the struggle for the final elimination of racism and apartheid.

We attended a special session of the U.N. Committee against apartheid dedicated to the memory of that outstanding American public figure Paul Robeson. In their speeches during the session, attended not only by committee members, but by representatives of the progressive American public as well, speakers put in the pillory not only the racists of Rhodesia and the RSA but those in the USA too who are mercilessly oppressing negroes and other national minorities in America.

CENTO COUNCIL HOLDS ROUTINE SESSION IN LONDON

Meeting Shows Serious Disagreement

LD281333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov article: "In Old Positions"]

[Text] A routine session of the CENTO Council--a military bloc comprising Britain, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and, with the rights of an "observer," the United States--has been held in London. The session participants discussed such questions as the situations in the Horn of Africa, southern Africa, the Near East and Cyprus and problems of East-West relations.

Extracts from the participants' speeches which appeared in the press and the final adopted communique show that, while declaring their desire for peace and stability in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean, the Western leaders of CENTO in fact look upon the existing conflict situations primarily from the viewpoint of securing their own military, political and strategic aims.

The incompatibility of such an approach with the interests of a true peace settlement were especially apparent in the discussion of the question of the Horn of Africa situation. According to the logic of several of the session participants, the source of tension in this region is not the encroachment on the territorial integrity of Ethiopia but its desire, with the assistance of friendly states, to defend its sovereignty against external aggression. It is perfectly obvious that putting the question in such a way can only hamper searches for a peaceful resolution of the problems existing here.

It is no secret that serious disagreements have existed for a long time within CENTO. The Turkish and Pakistani governments, for example, in reflecting the mood of the public in their countries, assume positions which are extremely different from or even directly opposed to those of their Western partners on such questions as settling the Near East problem, the eradication of the vestiges of colonialism in southern Africa, and so forth. These disagreements also showed in London. Having noted that "lessening of tension remains one of the most important aims of Turkey's foreign policy," this country's foreign minister, G. Okcun, demanded in his speech that the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to create their own state be recognized as an essential condition for a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Obviously in order to muffle these and other differences, several session participants again emphasized the struggle against so-called "sabotage activity," that is, the suppression of the national liberation struggle in the region of the bloc's activity.

The London session of the CENTO Council has demonstrated yet again that this bloc continues to remain a tool of imperialism's military political strategy and has nothing in common with the interests of peace and security in the regions over which it claims to watch.

Object To Restore Old Aims

LD020821Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[V. Tarasov article: "Restoration of the Bloc"]

[Text] A routine session of the Council of Ministers of the CENTO bloc was held in London recently. Taking part in it were the foreign ministers of Britain, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and the United States. Although formally not a member of this military political grouping, which was formed in 1955, the United States plays a guiding role in it. At this session Washington again set the tone.

The development of international relations toward detente has exerted a certain influence on the policy of the pact's Asian members. In recent years the governments of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan have more than once voiced support for the development of peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But such a review of the foreign policy course of several CENTO states was in contradiction to the United States' intentions. And no wonder: The Pentagon sees CENTO as an auxiliary, but autonomously operating subdivision of NATO.

Striving for the political consolidation of the bloc membership, Washington compels the participants to support unreservedly the U.S. imperialist course, especially on the explosive problems of the Near East and the Horn of Africa. At the London session U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance openly stated that the United States will consult with CENTO countries on the subject of "joint action" in...the Horn of Africa, that is, actions in support of the aggressor.

Not least important of the tasks which faced the recent session of the CENTO leading organ was the elimination of differences of opinion which exist between CENTO members (even K. Gurun, secretary general of the bloc, does not conceal their existence). Making use of economic and military levers of "assistance" to each CENTO member individually, Washington is trying to push them toward intensive military preparations. Directed toward this end were the joint maneuvers held in the Indian Ocean, the working cooperation between NATO and CENTO headquarters, the elaboration of a joint action plan by the air forces of the two blocs, and massive modern weapons, supplies to CENTO members.

Deliveries of weapons to Middle East countries by Washington and NATO not only raise the bloc's military potential to a dangerous level but also serve as a means of exerting political pressure on those states. It is precisely in terms of this dependence that international observers explain the position of supporting the demands of the Western delegations to turn CENTO back "to its original aims" held by the Iranian representative at the session.

Attempts to restore the CENTO bloc and return to the times of the "cold war" are dangerous, not meeting the peoples interests, the interests of peace, or the interests of international cooperation.

MAIN CAPITALIST PROBLEMS REMAIN UNSOLVED AFTER IMF SESSION

'Acute Conflict'

LD292314Y Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

A session of the Political Committee of the International Monetary Fund started with an acute conflict between developing countries and industrialized Western states. The session held in Mexico City will discuss the measures for averting a threat of a new economic crisis in the West and for stabilizing the international monetary-financial system.

News agencies report that representatives of developing countries resolutely condemned the policy of Western powers that try to shift the main burden of solution of their economic problems to the Third World. They are particularly indignant with the West's attempts to ensure that developing countries remain their raw material appendages. This is sought to be ensured by keeping prices of raw materials as low as possible and limiting the access to markets of Western countries for industrial products from Asian, African and Latin American countries. Developing countries also expressed indignation over their dependent position in the International Monetary Fund which is being used by the West, above all, by the United States as an instrument of exploitation and discrimination against young developing states.

Developing countries advanced the demand that their share of quotas in the International Monetary Fund be brought to 50 percent, which would enable them to restrict more effectively arbitrariness of industrialized capitalist powers. The press reports that the United States is strongly against this, since the reduction of the U.S. quota would deprive Washington of the actual right of veto which it now has in the International Monetary Fund.

Representatives of developing countries also condemned Washington's attempts to put off creation of a special fund of assistance to petroleum-importing countries. Because of the opposition of the Congress, the United States has not yet made its contribution to this fund. And it was planned to set up this fund already a year ago. As a result, Asian, African and Latin American countries that run huge deficits of trading balances in connection with the increase of prices of oil cannot count on the assistance of the International Monetary Fund.

Washington's hypocritical campaign "in defence of human rights" came up under sharp criticism. Many participants in the session stressed that this campaign is used by the United States for exerting economic pressure on developing countries. A resolute protest was made by developing countries against Washington's protectionist measures in curbing imports of sugar, meat, vegetable oils, citrus fruit,

Session Ends Pessimistically

LD011024Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 1 TASS--A session of the Political Committee of the International Monetary Fund has ended in Mexico City in the atmosphere of deep pessimism. The participants in the session sought to find the remedies for overcoming the economic crisis of the West and for stabilising its monetary financial system.

The U.S. press reports that no one expected the differences among participants in the session to be so acute and uncompromising. The communique on the results of the session does not contain even a hint at reaching accord on the main problems faced by the capitalist world. These problems include the slow and uneven process of restoration of the economy, the record levels of unemployment and inflation, the increase of the deficit of balances of payments, a small growth rate of foreign trade, strengthening of the trends of protectionism in trade.

Just as in the past, the conflict among "rich" countries distracted the attention from the needs of developing countries which are adversely affected by economic disorders in the West. Speaking at a press conference, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healy said outright that the claims of "junior partners" were quite justified. They protested against protectionism and the striving of the fund's masterminds to ensure that developing countries continue playing the role of raw material appendages.

Nevertheless, as the Washington POST stresses, the committee failed to adopt a decision on any of the questions submitted for the discussion by Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The press noted in this connection that the session in Mexico City confirmed against the existence of the division of the International Monetary Fund into "rich" and "poor" members that have different interests.

UNESCO CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION CONTINUES IN STOCKHOLM

CPSU's Zamyatin Address

LD021015Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Special correspondents M. Zubko and V. Kassis report: "Raising the Responsibility of the Information Media"]

[Text] Stockholm--The work of the UNESCO international conference on the problems of collecting and disseminating information in the modern world is continuing in Stockholm, with the participation of representatives of the press organs, radio and television of the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, developing states and countries of the capitalist world.

At plenary sessions and in committees a detailed and constructive discussion of the tasks and concrete content of the activity of the mass information media is taking place.

An idea voiced in the speeches of many participants in the conference was that the responsibility of journalists is increasing as a result of the fact that the mass information media presently exerts an increasingly weighty influence on the formation of public opinion.

The leitmotiv of many speeches both at plenary sessions and in committees was that the exchange of information should be of an honest, conscientious nature, taking into account the specific features of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A whole series of speakers, in particular (Yu. Laouri) the Iranian representative, stated that the time of special privileges for certain Western journalists coming to developing countries from time to time is over. These states, he said, require an attitude of complete respect to be shown toward them.

A constructive proposal in the cause of improving the work of the mass information media in covering the processes taking place in developing countries was made by D.R. (Mankekara), the Indian representative, in his speech.

L.M. Zamyatin, member of the international commission for the study of information problems, spoke at the Stockholm conference. He dwelt mainly on the question of the rights and responsibilities of journalists. The speaker said, in particular: When we speak of the journalist's responsibility, we have in mind above all his moral and political responsibility to society, the conscientious coverage of facts and events, and not their distorted presentation. The journalist influences public opinion. Hence it is his task to further the processes leading to mutual understanding between peoples and the relaxation of tension.

L.M. Zamyatin also noted that the developing countries experience a justified feeling of concern when Western mass information media present in a distorted light the diverse processes which take place in countries which have embarked on the path of independent development.

Taking part in the discussions of working committees were P.F. Alekseyev, editor in chief of IZVESTIYA, Soviet journalist Yu. Kashlev, and representatives of several socialist states.

Discussion Ends

LD282123Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, April 28, TASS--(From TASS correspondents Dmitriy Gorokhov and Anatoliy Krasikov). An international conference devoted to the problems of collecting and disseminating information has ended here. Prominent public figures, heads of mass media departments and organisations, press representatives from all the continents, discussed the role of mass information media in the objective information of the peoples about events and processes going on in the world, in strengthening international peace and security, in deepening detente, promoting social progress and the national emancipation of the peoples.

Speeches by representatives of the mass media of the socialist and also of developing countries stressed that the central question of international dissemination of information is its content: who and what it serves. Conference participants spoke of the need to elaborate norms that would exclude the possibility of using information against the interests of peace and understanding among peoples, for interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Representatives of many developing countries expressed disagreement with the information policy of the big press in the West which frequently either keeps silent about or even distorts the actual state of affairs in their countries. The need was stressed for helping the developing countries to acquire their own voice in the world, to put an end to "information imperialism" and Western ideological expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to turn the exchange of information between the advanced and the developing countries into a truly bilateral and balanced matter.

The colonial era in the sphere of information has not ended yet, stated the editor in chief of the Kenyan paper THE DAILY NATION, Joe Rodriguez. The actual absence of materials about our life in the information stream of Western agencies is a veritable scandal, stated the director of the press agency of the Ivory Coast Republic Issiaku Tao. The Western press does not at times stop at direct falsification of facts, said the secretary of the journalists confederation of Asia, D.M. Sanardi.

Our criticism of the West, explained the chairman of the coordination committee of the nonaligned countries' pool of information agencies, D.R. Mankekar, concerns not so much the quantity, as the content of the reports about the developing countries. Though the Western press boasts of its "objectivity" and "independence," we well know their true worth.

Some conference participants, mainly representatives of the bourgeois press, tried to reject criticism addressed at them by references to the "freedom of the press." Answering them, the president of the international journalists organization. K. Mordenstreng, stressed that freedom of the press must not be assumed to be freedom of misinformation. Reports by newspapers, radio and television must stand out for their truthfulness and objectivity. Proposals and recommendations formulated at the conference were submitted to an international commission for elaborating a policy in the field of information which will report its conclusions to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

PONOMAREV RETURNS FROM SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

LD021001Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 27 April TASS--B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, who participated in the Socialist International Conference on disarmament held here, left Helsinki today for Moscow.

He was seen off at the airport by the following: K. Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and prime minister of Finland; U. Sundqvist, general secretary of the Finnish Social Democratic Party; E. Koikkalainen, chairman of the party's council; other representatives of the Finnish Social Democratic Party; and also V.S. Stepanov, USSR ambassador to Finland.

B.N. Ponomarev returned from Helsinki to Moscow the same day.

He was met at Vnukovo Airport by: P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.V. Zaglad'in, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; K.N. Brutents and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; M. Ye. Mogilevets, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; and other officials. J. Hallama, Finland's ambassador to the USSR, was among those meeting him.

SEYCHELLES PROGRESSIVE PARTIES CONFERENCE CONTINUES WORK

LD2818347 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Victoria, April 28, TASS--TASS special correspondents Igor Kulikov and Geliy Skobelev report:

The first conference of the progressive parties and organisations of the countries located in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean is continuing its work in the capital of the Seychelles Islands.

Paul Verges, general secretary of the Communist Party of Reunion, who addressed the conference, noted the growing military activity of the imperialist forces in that region. Under the blows of the national liberation movements, he said, imperialism was compelled to abandon its former bases in the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean and is now striving to entrench itself on its islands.

Military [illegible] of NATO countries in this region have become more frequent and the military potentials of the Republic of South Africa and Iran have increased. Verges demanded the liquidation of imperialist foreign bases in the Indian Ocean and, primarily, of the Anglo-American base on Diego Garcia. The revolutionary changes, which have swept this region, said F. Bitar, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, have dealt a serious blow at the designs of the imperialists and their henchmen. However, the Western powers and, primarily, the United States, are clinging to this region, realizing its strategic and economic importance. Special place in their subversive plans, the PLO representative stressed, is assigned to the reactionary regimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv.

Muhammad Salih Hasan, representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, pointed to the danger to peace constituted by the growing military presence of the imperialist powers in this part of the planet. He urged the forum participants to take resolute measures to rebuff the intrigues of international imperialism and secure the liquidation of the bases on Diego Garcia, Masira (Oman), etc. The peoples of Africa and the countries of the Indian Ocean, in close cooperation with the socialist countries and all the progressive forces of the world, will achieve new victories in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, independence and social progress, said I. Malandu, representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, who took the floor at the conference.

UN SOCIAL COUNCIL DEBATES HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTION

LD291702Y Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 29, TASS--The current session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has wound up the debate on human rights. In the course of the debate, representatives of the USSR and other socialist states specially stressed that the cooperation of states in the field of human rights is only effective when it is based on the striving for peace and mutual understanding, when it contributes to developing and deepening detente, to creating a healthier international situation.

The USSR, a representative of the Soviet delegation said in his speech, invariably comes out for the development of international cooperation in encouraging and developing respect for human rights in keeping with the U.N. Charter. It is with the active participation and on the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that many important decisions of the United Nations Organisation in the field of human rights directed at ensuring the right of peoples to self-determination, to liquidation of colonialism and racial discrimination, to furthering national and social liberation of peoples were drawn up. The Soviet representative noted the necessity of stepping up the struggle against crude violations of human rights, in particular against mass repressions, in the Arab territories occupied by Israel, in the south of Africa and in Chile.

Systematic and crying violations of human rights, arrests and tortures of innocent people are continuing in Chile, a Cuban representative stressed. She called upon the United Nations Organisation for putting an end to the crimes of the Chilean junta, which impudently challenged numerous decisions of the United Nations demanding that an end be put to terror in Chile. The Cuban representative also declared in support of the struggle of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and Palestine, in defence of its inalienable rights, against racialism and apartheid.

The United Nations Organisation cannot and must not put up with the most crude violations of human rights in the south of Africa, a Jamaican representative said. The racialist regimes in the south of Africa, she said, deserve most serious condemnation as they do not cease campaigns of violence and terror against the indigenous population.

UNITED STATES

CARTER, BEGIN TALKS ON MIDDLE EAST POLICY 'COORDINATION'

LD011349Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 1, TASS--Talks between President of the United States Carter and Israel's Prime Minister Begin, who arrived here on a seven-day visit start in the White House. According to press reports, the talks will deal with further "coordination" by Washington and Tel Aviv of the political course in the Middle East and with the efforts to achieve a separate deal between Israel and Egypt. Begin's visit to Washington was preceded by the talks of Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan with representatives of the U.S. Government which ended a few days ago. The press notes that Tel Aviv, backed by the United States, is insisting on continued occupation of Arab lands, refuses to recognise the right of the Palestinian Arab people to the creation of an independent state.

Commentators stress that an important place during Begin's talks in Washington will be assigned to the discussion of the questions of stepping-up the U.S. military support for Israel. Tel Aviv, specifically, presses for the speediest adoption by the White House of a new long-term program of deliveries of U.S. weapons to the sum of 13.5 billion dollars. In view of the fact that President Carter recently confirmed the United States intention to give priority attention to Israel's needs, newspapers believe that Tel Aviv's requests will meet with "understanding" of the U.S. Government.

It is pointed out that Israel is already certain of getting 75 F-15 fighter bombers and 15 latest F-16 fighter planes. The White House gave up its initial intention to sell simultaneously 60 F-15 planes to Saudi Arabia and 50 of obsolete F-5 fighter planes to Egypt. Under the pressure of the Zionist lobby in the Congress, the U.S. Government revised its stand that was intended to show allegedly a "balanced" nature of the United States policy in the Middle East.

CARTER WITHDRAWS THREAT TO CONGRESS ON AIRCRAFT SALES

LD021140Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] The Carter administration has issued a formal warning to the U.S. Congress regarding its proposal to sell warplanes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. In response to criticism of this deal, President Carter emphasized that it is a comprehensive package, implying that either the three states receive such warplanes or the aircraft will be denied to all three. The fact is that the decision to sell fighter planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia was strongly opposed by Israel and its supporters in the United States. But according to U.S. press reports, President Carter removed the threat to withdraw the entire proposal in his official statement to Congress in the event congress does not approve part of the package. Thus, the White House would have made concessions to Tel Aviv's ambitions and its protectors in the U.S. government.

DAYAN'S 'IDEAS' ON MIDDLE EAST PLAN APPROVED IN U.S.

LD292000Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1244 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan, has stated that the United States approved his "ideas" concerning the continuation of the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. In an interview with an Israeli television correspondent, Dayan refused to reveal the content of these "ideas." He noted, however, that they do not change Israeli policy or the "peace plan" proposed by Tel Aviv several months ago.

As is known, the plan of Begin's government totally rejects two basic conditions for the establishment of a just and stable peace in the Near East: the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the guarantee of legal national rights for the Arab peoples of Palestine. According to the plan, Tel Aviv intends to maintain its military presence and the militarized settlements of colonists on the West Bank of the River Jordan and in Sinai. The plan does not even mention the Golan Heights--territory seized from Syria. Concerning the Palestinian problem, the Israeli leaders propose a "solution" which deliberately excludes any possibility of establishing an independent Palestinian state, i.e., the implementation of the inviolable right of the Arab Palestinian people. According to Dayan's statements, he has managed to gain U.S. support for Israeli conditions in concluding the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. In any case, observers note, the United States does not intend to issue its own proposals, as distinct from the Israeli one, on this question. When describing the atmosphere at the talks with representatives of the American administration, Dayan could not hide his satisfaction, stating that he "found an attentive audience and even support" in the United States.

The fact that the United States completely supports Israel is shown by the change in the White House's approach to the question of the so-called "complex" supplies of combat aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. In February, to create the appearance of "balance" in its Near East policy, the United States announced its decision to sell 75 F-16 fighter bombers to Israel and 15 F-15 fighters to Egypt. Yesterday, the U.S. Government officially submitted the proposal to Congress. However, there is no longer a complex package plan, but separate deals with each of the three countries. This procedural maneuver represents a serious concession of the pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S. Congress. Review of the plan for aircraft sales as a single separate deal enables the pro-Israeli circles to approve the sales of aircraft to Israel quickly while blocking military shipments to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

FORMER OFFICIALS RUSK, BALL CRITICIZE ISRAELI POLICY

LD011538Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 1, TASS--Prominent political figures of the United States have sharply criticised Tel Aviv's expansionist policy that is hampering the quest of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and former Undersecretary of State George Ball in a televised appearance condemned Israel's striving to perpetuate the annexation of occupied Arab lands. A sane peace in the Middle East can be ensured only in the conditions when the occupation is ended, George Ball said.

PLO SPEAKER BANNED AT NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY

LD292242Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 29, TASS--Despite the growing awareness of the U.S. public of the subversive role of Israel's aggressive policy in the Middle East, the United States authorities exert all efforts to prevent the Americans' support for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

Thus, the administration of one of the branches of the University of the New York State not far from New York did not allow a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to speak before students. The speaker was invited to the university campus by the student council so that young Americans could learn about the struggle of Arab peoples against Israel's expansionist policy.

When students pointed out to the administration that there exist "freedom of speech" and other constitutional rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, they received a cynical answer from the university's president, J. Maguire. Don't think that we are so free, said Maguire.

RESTON COMMENTS ON ISRAELI LEADERS' CONGRESSIONAL TACTICS

LD2820502 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 28, TASS--Tel Aviv ever more often is grossly interfering in Washington's foreign-policy-making process. Such unceremonious pressure causes bewilderment and irritation even among the staff of the New York TIMES, a paper well known for its pro-Israeli sentiment. One of its commentators, the well-known American columnist James Reston, has condemned the unscrupulous attempts by Tel Aviv's high-ranking emissaries to get favourable political decisions from the USA.

"This is apparently the new diplomacy... For example, Mr Dayan met this morning privately at the Watergate with Senators Church, Case, Javits, Stones, Sarbanes and Jackson, all supporters of the Israeli case against the President's decision to ship planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It was sort of a private rump session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee."

Dayan is having private talks with U.S. congressional leaders and Israeli Prime Minister Begin is preparing to address public meetings in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, notes the commentator. "What would Prime Minister Begin say," Reston asks, "if Cyrus Vance met in private with opposition leaders in the Knesset and argued against Mr Begin's policy?"

"There was a time in this capital," Reston underlines, "when a British ambassador was recalled to London because he expressed a preference in a social gathering for one presidential candidate over the other, but that was in the days when there were rules and even manners about what was permissible in the conduct of foreign relations."

U.S. IGNORES USSR ARMS PROPOSAL, CONTINUES WEAPONS GROWTH

LD0123402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the Komsomol Congress was welcomed by progressive U.S. public opinion as a new demonstration of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy. Correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev reports from New York:

U.S. observers believe that Comrade Brezhnev's speech contains clear and constructive proposals to the U.S. government to reject, on a mutual basis, production of the neutron bomb. The New York TIMES cites Comrade Brezhnev's statement that the USSR will not begin production of the neutron bomb as long as the United States does not. President Carter stated that the USSR rejects the neutron bomb because it does not need it. It is difficult not to agree with this. The Soviet people truly do not need the nuetron bomb. Nor do the American people. The many mass protests against production of the neutron bomb in the United States provide clear evidence of this.

However, despite this, President Carter supports the further increase in arms to strengthen the aggressive NATO military bloc. Reaction in Washington to the USSR's new peace initiative has fully exposed those who planned to delude world public opinion about the true intentions of the U.S. military machine by distorting the decision to postpone production of the neutron weapon.

It is well known that as the ostentatious decision to postpone production of the neutron bomb was made, President Carter directed the Defense Department to begin modernization of the nuclear warhead for the Lance missile and a number of other weapons systems, anticipating the subsequent use of the neutron weapon.

MONDALE TRIP UNDERSCORES CONTINUED U.S. AMBITIONS IN ASIA

LD282104Y Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

["Washington's Asian Ambitions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's journey to a number of Southeast Asian and Oceanian countries starts on April 29, at a time when Washington has just formulated a new American doctrine for Asia. It is based on the ambition to expand U.S. military, political and economic influence in that area. Having taken over a number of provisions from some of its former doctrines, including those proclaimed at the height of the aggression in Indochina, the present American administration particularly emphasizes a U.S. direct military presence in East Asia and the Pacific area.

Some circles in Asia, and not only in Asia, tend to regard the events that followed the inglorious debacle of the American intervention in Indochina, as all but a U.S. "withdrawal" from that part of the world. Speaking recently in Los Angeles, U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown flatly rejected such an idea, calling it mistaken. The militarist conceptions outlined by the Pentagon chief have now been confirmed in full by U.S. presidential assistant for national security, Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski.

In a speech before the Society of Friends of Japan on April 27 in New York, Brzezinski dotted all his i's, as they say. The U.S., he stated, will retain a strong and diversified military presence in the Asian part of the Pacific basin in support of its growing economic and political interests in the area. The U.S. presidential assistant outlined a wide action program to ensure, as he said, an energetic U.S. role in Asia and in the Pacific basin. One of the main points of the program is the qualitative perfection of the U.S. 7th fleet and of the U.S. Air Force, which are actually performing police functions in the region. As it follows from Brzezinski's speech, the U.S. intends also to safeguard its access to military bases on the Philippines, as it continues to infringe the national rights of that country which wants to establish sovereignty over the bases. Thus, Brzezinski made it sufficiently clear that, in Washingtons' view, the security of Asian countries can only be preserved by American military might, American bases and American interference in Asian affairs.

The U.S., according to the foreign press, is maintaining at present some 150,000 servicemen, numerous military bases and other facilities in East Asia. It is building up also a major base in the middle of the Indian Ocean, is building bases in Australia, turning Micronesia into a military bridgehead. At the same time Washington seeks to tighten its control over the armed forces of its Asian allies, hoping to turn them into advanced frontline shock units, leaning on the support of the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

The U.S. is prodding Japan onto the road of militarization, increasingly demanding that it take a greater role in the framework of the American-Japan military alliance. Washington's striving to give the alliance still broader functions is due to the fact that, as Zbigniew Brzezinski admitted, it is a key to American positions in East Asia and expands the sphere of U.S. strategic and political influence in the Pacific basin.

Zbigniew Brzezinski's speech was apparently intended to demonstrate that, despite the lessons of Vietnam, the U.S. intends to make another go at dictating its will to Asian peoples. One recalls in this connection that Washington has already had one professor--Eugene Rostow, who authorized the doctrine which led the U.S. into the morass of the Vietnam War. His sad experience seems to have been lost on his successors.

FUKUDA U.S. VISIT OCCURS AMID ACUTE ECONOMIC TENSION

LD011904Y Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 1 May 78 LD

["Differences Stay On"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda is due to arrive in Washington today. He will conduct negotiations with President Carter and other high-placed representatives of the administration for two days.

These negotiations, local political circles believe, will be held against the background of further aggravation of economic contradictions between Japan and the United States. In January this year the United States imposed upon Japan a disadvantageous economic agreement under which Japan is obliged to enhance the pace of its economic development, to bring to the minimum the favourable balance of trade with the United States, which in 1977 amounted to 8,500 million dollars, to increase imports of American commodities. Since that time the U.S. economic pressure upon Japan has been continuing unabated. Under the pressure of the American side Japan sharply reduced her exports of steel, colour tv sets, motor vehicles and a number of other commodities to the United States.

In February-March, on the initiative of the United States, a delegation of 90 big Japanese businessmen visited Washington. Obligations have been imposed upon Japan to import a 2,000 million dollar worth of American manufactured goods. As was shown by hearings on American-Japanese relations, which were held last week at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, American diplomacy leaders believe that Japan should make new concessions to the United States.

SOVIET CIA FILM DOCUMENTS U.S. SUBVERSION, ESPIONAGE ACTS

LD262228Y Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Vadim Biryukov writes: Journalists were shown in Moscow today a new film "Quiet Americans," made by the central studio of documentary films. The film irrefutably shows once again the criminal essence of the Central Intelligence Agency. The film, which got its name by association with the title of Graham Greene's well known book, is an accusation that could be offered to the international tribunal. Mass killings of civilians in Vietnam, CIA's actions against socialist countries, subversive activities against the popular unity front government in Chile, CIA agents and their hirelings hunting communists, progressives in Italy, France, Guatemala. Sequence after sequence convincingly show that neither the content of CIA's activities nor its forms have changed despite numerous assurances made by top officials of that agency.

Furthering its criminal plans, the CIA uses in its aims counterrevolutionaries, Mafia, resorts to services of renegades and traitors from the Free Europe, Liberty. This is narrated from the screen by former CIA staff members, policy intelligence man Andrzej Czechowicz, [and] witnesses.

The CIA, film sequences show, commits crimes not on its own initiative. It acts on the instruction of the forces which seek to oppose at any price the growing influence in the world of ideas of socialism and communism, to sow mistrust and strife between peoples, to stop the process of international detente.

The film shows that "quiet Americans" take an interest not only in foreign affairs and events. Persecution of U.S. progressives was carried out in CIA's operation "Chaos." In other operations, which continue till now, people are baited, persecuted, destroyed politically and physically. All this is being done in full view and with the connivance of those who fan up the campaign against "violations of human rights" allegedly taking place in socialist countries, but "overlooking" what is taking place in their own house.

The Moscow film-makers used not only their own shooting material, but also sequences shot by their foreign colleagues.

OSTENSIBLE U.S. 'AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER' EXPELLED FROM CSSR

LD271826Y Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 27, TASS--(From Aleksandr Yakovlev, a TASS correspondent): The circumstance that S. Richard, dr of law, who arrived to Czechoslovakia from far-off California, was never without a camera in his hands surprised no one: It is a long distance to come here across the ocean, and snaps taken during the travel will remind him of the scenic beauty and hospitality of the Czech land.

But upon Mr Richard's arrival in one of south Czech cities, it turned out that the tourist took no interest in architectural monuments and scenic beauty at all. At every opportunity, he, as if inadvertently, directed the lens of his camera at military installations. Such a strange curiosity of the tourist attracted the attention of two servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and then the version of Mr Richard's love of photographic art crumbled to dust. The "amateur photographer from California" was expelled from Czechoslovakia, and home he went to his CIA bosses.

It remains to add that Czechoslovakia, which put its signature to the final act of the European countries, consistently implements, at one with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, all the provisions of the document. This fully applies to the development of international tourism as well. Last year, for example, Czechoslovakia, a country with a population of 15 million, played host to 17.8 million tourists from abroad. Since 1975, when the final act was signed, the number of foreign tourists annually visiting the republic has increased by 28 per cent.

Those who come here with honest intentions are welcomed hospitably in Czechoslovakia. At the same time one cannot but agree with the opinion of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO which, upon relating the story of the California "amateur photographer" wrote: "This year we expect a no lesser number of guests from abroad than last year. We are glad to have them. But we firmly decline to play host to 'travellers' like Mr Richard."

U.S. CONTINUES ANTISOCIALIST PROPAGANDA THROUGH NEW AGENCY

LD301419Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary]

[Text] Governmental reorganization is, of course, an internal affair for every nation, but the restructuring of propaganda institutions in Washington is closely connected with American foreign policy, that is the United States relations with other countries, including the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

For many years the mass media in the United States has been interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and conducting so-called psychological warfare. Such an approach goes totally against the desire that people and nations have for mutual understanding and a better international climate. Therefore, the establishment of the International Communications Agency has raised the question of whether Washington will continue with the same kind of foreign policy propaganda as in the past, or will Washington take into account the stipulation in the Helsinki accords that the mass media should promote friendship and cooperation among nations?

Unfortunately, the new agency was not prompted by a concern for trust and understanding between nations. On the contrary, by all indications the American policymakers want to continue, under the new agency, to use the mass media for propaganda against the socialist countries. First of all, the radio stations of the CIA set up during the cold war, Liberty and Radio Free Europe, are continuing broadcasting and are even increasing their psychological warfare. Formally, they aren't included in the new International Communications Agency, but that doesn't change the basic issue. These radio stations are weapons of the cold war and are receiving more money and transmitters.

More evidence of the real aims behind the reorganizations is the report by the advisory commission on information. It was according to this report that the reorganization was conducted. The report states that the restructuring of propaganda services should step up the propaganda campaign against the socialist countries.

Of late, the United States media has been focusing mainly on the so-called dissidents. This issue is an essential part of radio programs beamed at the socialist countries. For instance, in the last week of January, radio stations in the United States and other Western countries that broadcast to the Soviet Union made (?faulty) reports on supposed harassment against Sakharov, who is living in Moscow in complete safety and is working and getting a good income, and his wife has traveled abroad more than once. So these reports were clearly a case of ill-intentioned misinformation. Such reports were repeated that week in 120 programs on American and other Western radio stations.

Similar attempts to misinform the Soviet people through American radio have also been made under the new reorganization, and subversive activities against this country are still being made by using the so-called dissidents and under the guise of defending human rights. It's come out on various occasions that some of the so-called dissidents work for foreign intelligence agencies, including the CIA. But as soon as Soviet judicial organs take up cases of these people acting in violation of Soviet laws, the media in the United States and the other Western countries start talking about protecting human rights.

The Soviet people are against such interference in this country's affairs and against attempts by the United States media to defend individuals who violate Soviet laws to protect its systems. For instance, paragraph 2385 in the American code of laws states that any act with the aim of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States is punishable by heavy fines or imprisonment of up to 20 years.

The mass media should serve the people and promote fruitful cooperation. The final act of the Helsinki accords calls for expanding the exchange of information in the interests of peace and friendship between nations. The American people have certainly nothing to gain from the new agency's psychological warfare against the people of the socialist countries. The American people, like all other people, undoubtedly want to strengthen trust and understanding on the international scene by every means possible, including by the means of the mass media.

BREZHNEV BIOGRAPHY PRAISED BY PUBLISHER, WASHINGTON POST

LD011050Y Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 1, TASS--"Leonid Brezhnev--Pages From His Life": A colourfully designed book of this title is now being sold by 14 major bookstores of the American capital. It immediately attracted great interest of people of Washington.

The book brought out by Simon and Schuster, one of the leading American publishing houses, is about the life and activity of Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, about his outstanding personal contribution to the construction of communist society in the Soviet Union, to the struggle for peace and social progress of entire mankind.

"This book is a major contribution to mutual understanding between the USSR and the USA, says the advertising blooklet issued by the publishers. It sets out Leonid Brezhnev's personal views on the main international problems--detente, disarmament, peaceful co-existence and contains descriptions of his meetings with different Western leaders, including presidents of the United States.

The Simon and Schuster publishers stress that the book "Leonid Brezhnev--Pages From His Life" is, possibly, the first comprehensive portrait of a Soviet leader, a work of great importance, scope and depth.

The publishers point to the preface "To The American Reader" that was written by the Soviet leader. In the preface, Leonid Brezhnev emphasizes the Soviet people's striving to live in peace and friendship with the people of the United States, to strengthen detente and cooperation, to press for disarmament and reducing the risk of a nuclear holocaust.

"I believe that my biography is part of the biography of the entire Soviet people", says the inscription under the portrait of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet published in the newspaper Washington POST. Leonid Brezhnev is a man of great political talent, the major figure in the twentieth century history," the newspaper stresses.

U.S. FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY OFFICIAL ASSESSES USSR INITIATIVES

LD281234Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 28, TASS--The American people highly value the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, at ensurance of all-round relaxation of tensions in relations between the USSR and the USA, George Murphy, prominent American public leader, co-chairman of the Washington branch of the Paul Robeson Friendship Society, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. I go along with Leonid Brezhnev's statement who declared, addressing young communists, that no task is more vital now than that of achieving further easing of war danger and arresting the growth of armaments.

The Soviet leadership's policy confirms in deed the Soviet Union's readiness to press for achievement of these goals, George Murphy said.

Of special significance now is conclusion of agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation between the Soviet Union and the United States. One cannot but admire the patience and consistency with which Soviet leaders are achieving step-by-step the narrowing of differences with the U.S. side, gradually overcoming the obstacles on the way to signing this agreement.

DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE WHITE HOUSE REPORTED

LD011452Y Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 1, TASS--The U.S. public resolutely protests against the stepped-up arms race in the United States. At the call of the Washington peace centre, a citizens' organisation for a sane world and "mobilisation for survival", people of the American capital were picketing the White House in the night. Demonstrators holding candles lined the fence of the residence of the President of the United States.

We gathered here to remind to the President of his promise to press for nuclear arms reduction, one demonstrator said.

ELLSBERG, PROFESSOR SUPPORT BREZHNEV'S DISARMAMENT PLANS

LD301310Y Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Denver, April 30, TASS--Vitaliy Chukseyev, a TASS correspondent, reports: A vigorous demonstration took place outside the factory of the Rockwell International company at Rocky Flats near Denver in protest against the arms race which is being stepped up by the Pentagon as well as against the neutron bomb production plans. About seven thousand peace champions gathered there to demand a cut in military production, and the use of means thus saved for the needs of millions of Americans.

It is not fortuitious that Rocky Flats found itself in the focus of struggle against the development by Washington of new types of weapons of mass annihilation of people: The Rockwell International company factory manufactures fuses for various systems of nuclear armaments. The action which was taken on an initiative of a number of public organization developed into a truly nationwide demonstration: Representatives of more than thirty states of the country took part in it.

A mass meeting took place outside the building of the city municipality. Speakers at the meeting demanded that the government cut appropriations for the Pentagon's needs. Voiced at the meeting was also an insistent appeal to the U.S. Government to take constructive steps along the lines of disarmament. D. Ellsberg, a noted American public figure, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent, that he welcomes the proposal made by L.I. Brezhnev, leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, to agree to a mutal renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb. Neutron weapons are a crime against humanity and it is not fortuitous that the plans of the United States to start developing them aroused widespread protests in Western Europe and other countries. Peoples of the world say "no" to this monstrous means of annihilation of people. D. Ellsberg said he holds that President Carter must announce full renunciation of the plan for the production of this weapon. D. Ellsberg went on to say that the fully agrees with L.I. Brezhnev's latest proposals on putting an end to the further development of all types of armaments both nuclear and conventional.

Dr. P. Bates, professor at Colorado State University, a participant in the meeting, said he was gratified to learn the USSR's new peace initiative which is aimed at ensuring a lasting peace. The proposals set out in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Congress of the Young Communist League cover practically all the aspects of disarmament--the most important problem facing mankind. He said he can describe these proposals only as splendid ones.

The demonstrations in Colorado mark the beginning of a springtime peace drive in the United States, timed for the U.N. special session on disarmament in New York. Many public organizations in various areas of the country announced their intention to join in the struggle in the coming weeks.

CARTER'S ENERGY PROGRAM UNDERCUT BY PETROLEUM LOBBY

LD282013Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 28, TASS--According to predictions of the Exxon Petroleum Corporation, the United States will grow more dependent on foreign oil during the next 12 years, importing more than half its oil in the 1980's despite unprecedented conservation.

The prediction of a major U.S. oil corporation has been made a year after President of the United States sent to the Congress his energy program that caused stormy debates among the legislators and that has not yet been endorsed.

Why is it so difficult to pass this economic program through the Congress?

Suggesting this program, the Washington administration intended to try to curb the inordinate increase of spending on imported fuel, above all oil, which affected the U.S. financial reserves. Ten years ago, the United States bought 20 percent of the oil it consumed. At present it buys 50 percent. The expenditures for oil increased in the past year still further and this spending was one of the main reasons for the record growth of the balance of payments deficit which surpassed 31 billion dollars in 1977, while it was 5.9 billion dollars in 1976.

But all efforts of the administration to moderate oil and gas consumption and limit profits of oil and gas monopolies to the sum of 150 billion dollars by 1985, the sum that is not at all small, to introduce the regime of conservation of fuel came up against strong resistance of energy tycoons.

They also strongly opposed the part of the program which envisages development of more (?fuel resources) in the United States since there is acute competition among different groups of corporations concerning this question. Monopolies came out against such measures of the program as a high tax on imported oil and government control over prices of oil and natural gas extracted in the United States.

To protect superprofits, oil monopolies and other (?large) corporations resorted to all kinds of means of pressure on legislators through their lobby on the Capitol Hill. As a result of this, the Senate has actually rejected the main provisions of the program.

IMPACT OF MAY DAY CELEBRATION ON U.S. EXAMINED

LD300324Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin]

[Summary] Countrywide festivities will be held in the USSR to mark May Day, a day that commemorates tragic events that happened in Chicago on 1 May 1886--a fact unknown to many Americans--and that demonstrates the growing power and organization of the working class. It is doubtful whether those in the United States who profess to champion human rights will take part in May Day celebrations. But today, just as 100 years ago, U.S. workers suffer ruthless exploitation, as can be seen from the recent miners' strike when the miners were forced to return to work under the Taft-Hartley act--this act was passed during the notorious McCarthy era.

Some political figures of that era are still very much in the political limelight so the question is how can those who gave full backing to McCarthy claim to be champions of human rights. Why keep the old act from the McCarthy era as part of the American legislation?

"To my mind the explanation is fairly simple. There have indeed been many changes over the past 100 years. Workers in the socialist countries have taught many subject lessons to the world bourgeoisie so that it must now watch its step much more than it did in 1886. But there has been no change in the United States in one main respect: the bourgeois state still guards as it always did in the past the interest of the privileged few and there's no denying the fact by any ideological or propaganda rhetoric. It's a fairly simple matter to talk human rights. One doesn't have to be too clever to twist facts and distort the conditions in the socialist countries. The task is made even more simple by the fact that most of the people who hear these slanders have no way of learning the truth. A system which deprives its citizens of one of the most fundamental human rights, the right to be the masters of the fruits of their labor, can hardly claim to be a model for the rest of the world. In this social system a handful of wealthy individuals, who own the means of production, grab the lion's share of products created by millions of working people. Such a system, it's easy to see, is diametrically opposed to any genuine concern for human rights. The exploitation by the wealthy few of the millions of their compatriots represents the most crying violation of the rights of an individual.

"The May Day festival, which was born on American soil, demonstrated the determination of the working man and woman to destroy once and for all the system of exploitation of man by man. For the Soviet people this system has long been a thing of the past. We are deeply convinced that socialism is the social system which offers the best practical guarantees of the rights of an individual, instead of just talking about them. This is why we hold the May Day holiday so close to heart."

'BLAST BOMB' DEVELOPMENT REQUESTED BY ENERGY DEPARTMENT

LD301720Y Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 30, TASS--As the AP news agency reported, the United States began a secret scientific research with a view to creating a new nuclear bomb which will have an enhanced blast effect and a high thermal radiation but a smaller amount of fall-out.

Funds for the research were asked in the Energy Department's request for appropriation of 1.5 billion dollars for nuclear weapons and for research activities in the field of nuclear and other armaments next year.

Donald Kerr, deputy assistant secretary of energy, said in an interview that preliminary research in a possibility of creating a new bomb is under way in laboratories of New Mexico and California.

TOOLS OF TORTURE EXPORTED TO REPRESSIVE REGIMES

LD3022000Y Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, April 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports:

Finger crushers, handcuffs, shackles, truncheons, teargas grenades--these and many other repressive tools and weapons for torture and abuse are supplied by American manufacturing companies to dictatorial regimes which widely use them "for maintaining law and order".

Such export items have been enumerated on lists of commodities permitted for export and called "non-military", recently published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The ambiguity of formulation and numerous loopholes in the American legislation make it possible to supply diverse pieces of armaments and equipment for the police, prison-wards and secret agents to the reactionary regimes existing in Chile, Nicaragua, the RSA and other countries.

The American authorities put on the "non-military" commodities' lists even firearms dispatched for equipping the police and other "law enforcing detachments." According to the Los Angeles TIMES, in the few recent years the main clients of American companies in countries ruled by reactionary and racist regimes have acquired tens of thousands of firearms.

The public and press in the USA underline that these deliveries to dictatorial regimes which grossly trample underfoot civil rights, clearly demonstrate all the falsity of the "human rights campaign" fanned up by the Carter administration. The Los Angeles TIMES protests against exports which facilitate repressions in foreign states.

BRIEFS

AMERICAN EXHIBIT IN KIEV--Kiev Ratau, 21 April--A United States agriculture exhibit opened on 21 April at the exhibition of Ukrainian national economic achievements in Kiev. It has been organized by the U.S. international relations administration in cooperation with the USSR and Ukrainian SSR commercial chambers. The exhibit is showing various farm machines, tools, samples of produce, photographs, films and slides. Speakers at the opening ceremony were L.K. Garusov, chairman of the All-Union Expotsentr Association under the commercial and industrial chamber; V.O. Gusev, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman; and D. Reinhardt, director of the U.S. international relations administration. Present at the opening ceremony were M.A. Garkusha, Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water resources, and other officials, as well as leaders of foreign consular institutions in Kiev. The American exhibit will also be shown in other Soviet cities. [Text] [Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 22 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

SOVIET WORKERS SEND MAY DAY GREETINGS TO CHINESE

OW020613Y [Editorial Report OW] Moscow Radio and Moscow Radio Peace and Progress [RPP] in Mandarin to China transmitted the following May Day greetings on 30 April:

Moscow in Mandarin to China at 0730 GMT transmits a 4-minute talk by (Nieh-Jan-Chi-Pa), a delegate to the 18th Komsomol Congress and a mechanic with a water pumping station in East Siberia. She gives May Day greetings to Chinese youth, wishing them peace and happiness. She says: "We hope that people and young people in all countries throughout the world can live peacefully, work without anxiety, and enjoy the fruit of their own work." She also hopes that people can raise their own children peacefully and happily and that the Chinese young people will never undergo misery and poverty. She notes: "I hope that friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people and young people will be restored."

Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China at 1100 GMT on 30 April carries a 5-minute recorded talk by Dr (Chimanov). According to the announcer, Dr (Chimanov) is a noted Soviet scholar and author of many works on Chinese literature.

Dr (Chimanov) extends May Day greetings to young Chinese friends. He also recalls the happy days in 1954, when he studied at the Institute of Literature of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He says that Soviet readers love to read "A Tale of the City of Cats," a novel by Lao She which he translated into Russian.

Moscow in Mandarin to China at 1230 GMT on 30 April carries a 5-minute talk by (Shekharov), a veteran worker of an electric motor plant in Moscow, greeting the Chinese working class on May Day. After describing the excellent economic situation of Soviet workers, including high wages and reduced working hours, (Shekharov) states: "We greet this year's May Day with these achievements in our life and work." He also expresses the belief that the Chinese people's hardships will one day end. He concludes: "We advocate maintaining friendship with the Chinese people."

The same service also carries a 2.5-minute talk by (Filip), a mechanic on a collective farm and delegate to the 18th Komsomol Congress, greeting Chinese friends on May Day. He wishes the hundreds of millions of Chinese peasants tremendous happiness, peace and success. Concluding his greetings to the Chinese people, he addresses a few words to Chinese youth: "I hope that your parents will not have to worry about your destiny and that all of you will have full confidence in a happy future just as all Soviet young people have."

PRAVDA CRITICIZES BRITISH AIR FORCE MARSHAL'S PRC SPEECH

LD020002Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2250 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 2 May, TASS--We are transmitting a rejoinder by Mikhail Georgiyev published in today's PRAVDA. Air Force Marshal Neil Cameron, British chief of defense staff, has undertaken a long voyage from the shores of foggy Albion to the walls of the forbidden city in Peking.

Preparing himself for a long journey, like his infamous countryman Marlborough, he developed grandiose military plans which he related to the staff of the Sixth Tank Division. Touched, in his own words, by the division's "warm reception" during military exercises near Peking, and possibly for other unknown reasons, the marshal clearly lost his self-control. Drunk with his own importance, he strutted before the Chinese officers: "Our countries, he said, are drawing closer and closer, because we are faced by a common enemy, the Soviet Union."

Yes, yes, he continued, "we have our problems which divide us. But one thing is absolutely clear," the British traveler asserted, "and that is the growing Soviet tank might. Because of this, I suggest that we must share our practical experience so that we can more firmly resist Soviet tank forces."

The spectre of a Soviet threat is nothing new. The British marshal is not original in this. He had a predecessor who shouted just as shrilly about a Soviet threat during the years of the "cold war," the infamous Forrestal. Let us recall how he ended. Forrestal jumped out of a window of a psychiatric clinic in New York shouting: "The Soviet tanks are coming."

One could, of course, ignore the words of the newly-arrived Marlborough, but he does represent the British Government and he is making provocative speeches, which do not conform to the character of British-Soviet relations. Official London remains silent. Has it not heard the words from Peking? Does it not want to hear them? On whose behalf was he speaking, and whose viewpoint did the British chief of defense staff put forward? This question requires investigation by the official authorities.

Arms Trade Weakens Britain

ID292320Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary by Igor Surin, observer of ZA RUBEZHOM]

[Text] The chief of Britain's defense staff, Sir Neil Cameron, is now visiting Peking. There is every sign that this trip is a component part of the contacts between China and the military circles of the NATO countries. These contacts are becoming more and more frequent and West European generals are received in Peking with open arms. It is significant that the Hong Kong newspaper NEW EVENING POST carried a special review timed to coincide with the arrival of Sir Neil there. The paper again broached the problem of the sale of British-made Harrier aircraft to China. As for Sir Neil's trip, it is viewed as a change in the indecisive attitude of the British Government toward the sale of military equipment to China. The men in Peking, entertaining their British guest, again tried to convince him that it was necessary for the West to build up its armed forces to stand up to the notorious Soviet threat and to boost neutron weapons in every way.

The question arises, however, whether the British Government and armed forces need these contacts so badly and whether it is so vital for them to hear such warmongering lectures. A short while ago the American press carried pictures of two smiling Chinese officers standing in the open hatch of a West German tank, and the New York TIMES military affairs writer, Drew Middleton, is already wondering to which Western power of powers China is going to turn for arms purchases. Many facts go to show that competition among the Western munitions corporations on the Chinese military market is gaining momentum.

The chase for military orders is assuming very sinister overtones if we try to tackle the problem in all its breadth and look a little way ahead. It is common knowledge that China has stepped up its militarization and the men in Peking make no secret of the fact that the buildup of the armed forces and their modernization are spearheaded against the Soviet Union and Mongolia--and China engineers provocations on their borders all the time. As a matter of fact, this is an open secret, not only in Peking. The BBC bluntly told its listeners only the other day that both China and NATO regard the Soviet Union as their potential enemy. So when a West European country contributes to strengthening China's defensive capability this is regarded as a good thing for NATO. And so long as China lags behind the Soviet Union in the military field, the supply of military equipment and technical knowhow to the Chinese will be carried on, according to the BBC, with the tacit approval of the United States.

However, what do the men in Washington hope to gain? Perhaps they would like to achieve what Truman hoped for way back in 1941: He said the United States should see to it that in the war between the Soviet Union and Germany neither side should be allowed to get weaker than the other, the idea being that as many Russians and Germans should kill each other as possible. That's the way he put it. However, there is more to it than that in the arms supplies to China. The flirtations of the Peking leaders with NATO are no guarantee that tomorrow China will not use NATO weapons against the West. It is significant that the Chinese military flatly refuse to give Western advisers access to their military secrets and conceal their military plans from their friends--so-called--from NATO. What is more, China has not signed the partial nuclear test ban treaty, she ignores protests against her atmospheric tests, she refuses to accede to the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons and she opposes any steps aimed at curbing the arms race. It is one of the Maoist concepts that China should become a leading power capable of dictating its will to others by building up its military potential and this concept is still very much alive in Peking.

This purpose is also served by the Truman-like policy of provoking a conflict between the Western powers and the Soviet Union, which would weaken both sides and give an obvious advantage to China. The question is, however, whether Britain stands to gain much from this game because in it, willy-nilly, she is surrendering her military trumpcards to Peking.

INDONESIA'S CAUTIOUS APPROACH TO PRC REFLECTS ASIAN FEARS

OW300620Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1000 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Shmidtin commentary: "Indonesia's Twofold Consideration"]

[Excerpts] Indonesian Minister for Politics and Security Panggabean said recently that Indonesia was in no hurry to resume diplomatic relations with China because tension may recur between the two countries. (Rusadi), chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Indonesian national assembly, said at the same time that the Indonesian Government must solve several problems before resuming diplomatic relations with China. These two statesmen were reacting to Peking's recent proposal to ASEAN countries on normalizing relations. This proposal was made to two ASEAN countries, Indonesia and Singapore, which have no diplomatic relations with Peking, when Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak visited China.

What has forced Indonesia to take such a cautious attitude and refuse to accept Peking's proposal? The remarks by the two Indonesian leaders have answered this question. Mr (Rusadi) is convinced that before resuming relations with China, the issue of Overseas Chinese must first be resolved. The Indonesian Government has repeatedly pointed out that Peking has tried to control the 4 million Chinese residents in Indonesia and use them for its own adventurous purposes.

Using the existence of Overseas Chinese as a cover, Peking has sent spies to Indonesia to engage in antigovernment activities. The so-called new policy on Overseas Chinese affairs announced by the present-Chinese leaders has caused the Indonesian authorities great anxiety. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar said: In the relations between Indonesia and China, this policy has made us cautious. According to this policy, Peking calls on Overseas Chinese to strengthen contacts with China and to support Peking's policy toward Southeast Asia. The Indonesian Government and the Overseas Chinese in Indonesia must feel uneasy about this.

We all know that during the 30 September 1965 incident Peking directly interferred in the internal affairs of Indonesia through their Overseas Chinese representatives. The Overseas Chinese have paid a heavy price for this.

Mr Panggabean pointed out another major obstacle in normalizing relations with China. He said: The leaders in Peking call for the formation of a united front by China and ASEAN countries against other large powers. This contradicts Indonesia's independent foreign policy.

Peking has urged ASEAN countries to form a united front to oppose hegemony by opposing the Soviet Union. The ASEAN countries feel that if they join Peking's anti-Soviet strategy they will sacrifice their independent foreign policy and become tools of China's adventurous policy in the international political arena.

CHINA'S NATIONAL EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE REVIEWED

OW300531Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Mulatov commentary: "China's National Education Work Conference and Another Movement to Send Urban Educated Youth to the Countryside"]

[Excerpts] The Chinese authorities consider the National Education Work Conference as preparation for another national conference on solving economic and higher education problems. You may recall that the Chinese authorities have held many meetings on the same subject. This shows that China's entire educational program faces a serious crisis. The whole world knows that China's elementary and higher education was impaired by Mao Tse-tung's so-called First Great Cultural Revolution.

PEOPLE'S DAILY recently reported that during the so-called First Great Cultural Revolution some 1,000 persons in the Ministry of Culture were persecuted. However, Chinese newspapers have not reported the fact that so many people were ruined because of the barbarous persecution of scholars throughout the country during the so-called First Great Cultural Revolution. Their silence is understandable, because such a report would mean an accusation by the Chinese people against Mao Tse-tung's thought and policy.

Nevertheless, the Chinese authorities continue to propagandize and praise Mao's anti-people thought and his bankrupt policy. For example, Teng Hsiao-ping pointed out in his speech at the National Education Work Conference that Mao Tse-tung's notorious "7 May Directive," "21 July Instruction" and other policies guided many experiments and reforms with great success.

It seems that the Chinese authorities do not plan to surrender Mao Tse-tung's defective line in dealing with educated youth--especially middle school graduates--in cities. Another mass movement to send middle school graduates to the countryside has been unfolded in Peking and in China's provinces. It is worth noting that the movement is being carried out as the National Education Work Conference takes place in Peking. Many conferences on education work have been held, but can they bring a bright future to middle school graduates? The facts of the situation in China indicate a negative reply to this question.

EAST EUROPE

KATUSHEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER 26 APR

LD281153Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 26 April K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received G. Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who was in Moscow, and had a conversation with him which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

USSR'S KIRILLIN HAS MOSCOW TALKS WITH HUNGARY'S PAL

LD281145Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 25 April V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Lenard Pal, chairman of the Hungarian State Committee for Technological Development. Questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary were discussed.

USSR, CSSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS TALK

LD281117Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Talks took place on 26 April between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and CSSR Foreign Trade Minister A. Barcak.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT--In the town of Sarajevo, a contract has been signed between the Yugoslav industrial association Energoinvest and the all-union association Atomenergoeksport. It provides for the supply of technological equipment for atomic power stations being built in the Soviet Union. Energoinvest is one of five major Yugoslav enterprises meeting Soviet orders for atomic power stations in the current 5-year plan period. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD]

BULGARIANS IN IRAN--Teheran, April 30, TASS--Talks began here today between a Bulgarian trade delegation who arrived in Iran and Iranian officials. The Bulgarian delegation is headed by Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. Matters of further expansion of trade cooperation between the two countries are being discussed at the talks. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD]

CRANES FOR POLAND--The Komsomolsk-na-Amure materials handling equipment plant today dispatched two 10-ton bridge cranes to the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, Poland. This year the plant has already sent eight large cranes to Poland and is preparing one more for delivery. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW]

NATO, BONN PROPAGANDA ON PACT 'SUPERIORITY' REGRETTABLE

LD281658Y Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

Hardly a day passes without NATO leaders of different calibre coming out with hackneyed variations on the theme of alleged "Soviet military menace". By all indications, NATO leaders regard the spreading of such fabrications as doing their professional duty, which, as it is easy to see, lies in the preservation of certain tension in the world for stepping up further militarist preparations of the North Atlantic bloc.

Regrettably, it is not only NATO strategists that are busy repeating trite myths about "menace from the East". Some Western politicians, including those in Bonn, rehash such allegations from time to time. Thus, chairman of the CDU opposition party Helmut Kohl, having a meeting with a group of journalists a few days ago, spoke about a "serious menace" that is allegedly presented by the Warsaw Treaty forces in central Europe because of their "supremacy".

In reality, as is known, socialist countries, unlike NATO countries, have not been increasing their armed forces in central Europe for a long time and have no intention of increasing them in future. A statement to this effect was contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech of April 25. It was met with the most favourable response among public circles of the West. They showed understanding for the new call from Moscow to Western states to follow a good example of countries of the socialist community.

As to continued propaganda allegations about threatening "military superiority" of Warsaw Treaty countries over countries of the NATO bloc in Europe, these allegations clearly have a subversive, dangerous nature and are aimed at justifying further stepping up of the arms race in the West and of poisoning the international atmosphere and serve only the interests of enemies of international detente.

DKP LEADER MIES DISCUSSES BREZHNEV'S SLATED VISIT

LD011459Y Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 1, TASS--(TASS correspondents Aleksey Grigoryev, Aleksandr Urban). "We, the communists of the Federal Republic of Germany, attach great importance to the visit to our country by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev", President of the German Communist Party [DKP] Herbert Mies said in an interview with the TASS correspondents. This visit, he said, will take place at a time when the reactionary forces stubbornly seek to poison the international atmosphere and to speed up the arms race, Herbert Mies said. We are confident that in this situation Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG will give a new impetus to the struggle for persistent continuation of the policy of detente, for ending the arms race and for further improvement of bilateral relations between the FRG and the USSR.

Saying a cordial and friendly "welcome" to the Soviet guest, we, the communists, thus express the hope that the Soviet Union's constructive foreign policy based on cooperation, the policy that is associated closely with Leonid Brezhnev's intensive activity, will find a due response in the Federal Republic of Germany, Herbert Mies said. He emphasized in this connection that good relations with the Soviet Union are of truly vital importance for the FRG, since from the political viewpoint the relations between the two countries play a considerable role in the continuation of international detente in Europe.

We also believe that the coming visit will give a new impetus to the development of economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations between the FRG and the USSR to the benefit of the working people of our country, Herbert Mies said.

All political forces of our country should assume a realistic and construtive stand and use fully in the interests of our peoples and world peace the vast opportunities that are offered by the coming talks with Leonid Brezhnev, Herbert Mies said in conclusion.

UK CP LEADER MCLENNAN CALLS FOR BAN ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD291742Y Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] London, April 29, TASS--Mayday traditionally is a day of international solidarity and commitment to peace, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain Gordon McLennan writes in the newspaper MORNING STAR. One important way to carry forward that tradition today, is by expressing full support for the campaign to stop the production and deployment of the neutron bomb.

The declaration, made this week by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union will not produce a neutron bomb if the U.S. refrains from doing so, is of major importance for peace and detente, the author writes. At the special U.N. General Assembly's session on disarmament at the end of May Britain's voice must be heard calling for the banning of the bomb, a new type of weapon of mass destruction.

Touching upon the internal situation in Britain, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain points to difficulties and privations the working people of the country face as a result of the government's economic policy. Unemployment is now the most pressing problem on the British Isles, he points out. But, as was admitted by Prime Minister James Callaghan, the government has no solution to this great problem, and the budget estimates, submitted recently by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, actually confirms this confession of bankruptcy. Solution of economic problems of the country calls for an end to the government's course aimed at limiting the growth of wages of the working people and of making social cuts, for enlivening of the economy, bigger investments into the industry, establishment of control over imports and introduction of a shorter working week.

We are confident, Gordon McLennan stresses, that the working class movement has sufficient forces and resources to orient the country to a new course, a course of socialism, the ideas of which are inseparably linked with the Mayday celebration. But accomplishment of this bright goal demands from the working class movement ever more resolute united actions in the struggle for employment, higher living standards, against racism, for world peace.

The Communist Party of Great Britain, Gordon McLennan writes in conclusion, calls for unity of the left forces, for unity of the working class, for broad democratic unity in the struggle for a change in the present economic and political course of the country.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON STATEMENT BY ITALY'S NEOFASCIST LEADER

LD190908Y Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--The West European neofascists have decided to knock together a political bloc, says PRAVDA today, commenting on a statement by the leader of the Italian neo-fascists, Almirante, concerning plans to establish a European organization of right-wing forces in Rome towards the end of April. This organization is to include relevant parties and groupings of France, Spain and Italy.

Writing of the reasons why this organization is being established the newspaper says that the increased prestige and influence of democratic organizations--above all the communist parties--makes monopoly capital resort to its tried and tested method of spurring up the activity of extremist right-wing forces, the main weapon in the struggle against the democratic movement. It is with this aim in view that attempts are being made to formalize neo-fascism politically with the help of parties which legally operate within the framework of bourgeois democracy. With the same aim in view a certain Black International was established to give a lead to a string of neo-fascist organizations both in Europe and in other continents.

The aim of the organization which is being set up in Rome is to legalize the Black International, to take it out of hiding into a political arena. It is clear to everyone what danger this may harbour for the democratic development of our continent, PRAVDA sums up.

MUHRI COMMENTS ON AUSTRIAN CP MEETING WITH MSZMP'S KADAR

LD011742Y Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 1 May LD

[Text] Vienna, May 1 TASS--The newspaper VOLKSSTIMME published an interview with Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri about the results of the meetings of the delegation of the Communist Party of Austria with First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar.

Franz Muhri said that relations between the two fraternal parties, as well as topical problems of the international communist movement were discussed during the conversations. The possibilities of further consolidation and deepening of international detente were discussed with profound attention. It was stressed in this connection that the Communist Party of Austria and the HungarianSocialist Workers' Party demand the banning of the neutron bomb and other types of mass destruction weapons.

Touching upon the question of cooperation in the sphere of economy, the chairman of the Communist Party of Austria pointed out that mutually advantageous relations with socialist countries are of importance for Austria.

CANADIANS PROTEST AGAINST BUSINESS LINKS WITH CHILE

LD011744Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Ottawa, May 1 TASS--A demonstration has been held in Toronto outside the office of the Noranda Mines Corporation. Its participants denounced the concern's cooperation with the Chilean junta. Noranda Mines has invested in the recent time more than 300 million dollars into Chile's mining industry.

The demonstrators demanded that the Canadian Government should put an end to the drain of Canadian capital. This money, they believe, should be channelled for the development of the Canadian industry, but not for giving support to the fascist regime in Chile.

BEIRUT MAY DAY SPEAKERS HAIL PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

LD012012Y Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 1 TASS--The progressive public of Lebanon has marked the international day of solidarity of the working people. Leaders of the Palestine resistance movement, of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, representatives of the Lebanese and Palestinian working people attended a mammoth meeting held in the campus of the Arab university here today. Speakers who took the floor at the meeting noted that Palestinian and Lebanese workers together with the whole international working class movement are also making their feasible contribution to the cause of struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Backed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Palestinian people will continue the struggle for full restoration of their flouted rights, speakers stated.

ISRAELI OCCUPATION FORCES REFUSE TO LIFT NABULUS CURFEW

LD011016Y Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Amman, May 1, TASS--The Israeli occupation authorities continue provocative actions against the Arab population of the Western Bank of the Jordan River. They refused to lift the curfew in Nabulus that was introduced five days ago after mass protests of its people demanding withdrawal of all Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands. According to the mayor of Nabulus, people are allowed to leave their homes only for two hours a day.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GUINEA PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO LIBYA

LD241228Y Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 24 TASS--Libya and Guinea have stated the need for cohesion of the progressive forces of the African Continent for giving rebuff to designs of imperialism, international reaction, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism.

In a communique on the results of the visit, paid to Libya by President of the Republic of Guinea Ahmad Sekou Toure, published here, the sides stressed the importance of the struggle for stronger independence, for social and economic development of the African peoples and noted their striving for further expansion of Libyan-Guinean relations in different spheres.

AUCCTU'S PIMENOV ADDRESSES IRAQI TU CONGRESS 26 APRIL

LD272218Y Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Golosvastov reports:

The Fifth Congress of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions is continuing its work in Baghdad. Petr Pimenov, leader of the Soviet delegation and secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), took the floor at the evening meeting yesterday. On behalf of the Soviet trade unions he conveyed sincere fraternal greetings to the participants of the congress, to the working people of Iraq.

We regard the invitation to attend your congress, he said, as one more proof of the durability of relations between the trade unions of the USSR and Iraq, of class solidarity in the joint struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and social progress. Such relations have become the norm of life for the working people of the USSR and the Iraqi republic. They fully correspond to the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries, signed in April 1972.

The importance of this fundamental document was once more stressed in the telegrams exchanged the other day by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, with Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, general secretary of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Iraqi republic. The Soviet and Iraqi leaders have confirmed their common resolution to go on strengthening the bonds of fraternal friendship between both countries, to expand all-round fruitful cooperation between the two peoples.

Dwelling on the successes of the Soviet Union in different spheres of economy and social life, achieved during the past sixty years, the Soviet delegate noted that the USSR produces today as much manufactured goods as all the world had turned out a quarter of a century ago. The rights to work, education, choice of profession, housing, protection of health are guaranteed to the Soviet working people. These rights are recorded in the new Constitution of the USSR.

The trade unions are active in all the spheres of Soviet society, Petr Pimenov stressed. They take part in state administration and in the management of public affairs, in the solution of social questions.

The working people of the Soviet Union, the AUCCTU secretary went on to say, entertain feelings of fraternal solidarity with the just national liberation struggle waged by the Arab peoples. They are disturbed by the tragic development of events in the Middle East and, especially, in southern Lebanon. Escalation of hostilities by the Israeli aggressors, who are encouraged by imperialism, Zionism and reaction backing them, are aimed at perpetuating the new annexations at the expense of the Arab peoples, primarily at the expense of the vital interests of the Palestinians.

In conclusion, Petr Pimenov wished the friendly people of Iraq on behalf of the Soviet trade unions new big successes on the road of socioeconomic progress.

Working committees were set up at the congress on the same day.

Today's morning meetings began with speeches by foreign guests.

The forum of Iraqi trade unions continues its work.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH YAR--Kuwait, April 25 TASS--A program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic for 1978-79 and a protocol on training of national personnel for the Yemen Arab Republic in Soviet educational establishments for 1978-82 were signed in the capital of the Yemeni Arab Republic, San'a'. These documents furnish a long-term and firm foundation for cooperation between the two countries in science, culture, and education, the Yemeni press remarks. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD]

MORE MATERIAL ON OGARKOV VISIT TO TURKEY

Meeting with Ecevit, Other Activities

LD0209411Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Ankara, 27 April, TASS--Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister, is in Turkey on an official visit at the invitation of Army Gen K. Evren, chief of General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces.

He has had a meeting here with Army Gen K. Evren, chief of General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, and called on National Defense Minister H. Isik. Issues of mutual interest were touched on during the talks which took place. Both meetings passed in a benign and businesslike atmosphere.

The Soviet guest was also received by Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit. During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, B. Ecevit stated that the basis of the foreign policy of the government he heads is the establishment of friendly relations and an atmosphere of mutual trust with neighboring countries. The prime minister expressed satisfaction at the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey recently and noted that the good-neighborly relations between the two countries are stable.

Gen K. Evren gave a dinner in honor of Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov. Speaking at the dinner, K. Evren stated that the Turkish people will never forget the aid Soviet Russia gave them during their national liberation struggle against foreign invaders. Having noted the fruitful nature of Turkish-Soviet relations in various spheres, he voiced confidence that N. V. Ogarkov's visit will serve to further develop and consolidate cooperation between the two countries.

Yesterday Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov visited Turkey' largest city, Istanbul.

N. V. Ogarkov's visit is attracting wide attention in the Turkish press. Ankara's YENI ULUS regards it as a sign of the futher development of relations between Turkey and the USSR and as a specific step on the path of the consolidation of the relaxation of international tension.

Good economic relations have been established between the two countries, the newspaper notes. In a brief period important heavy industry projects which are making an enormous contribution to the republic's economic development have been built in Turkey with Soviet aid. This visit, YENI ULUS stresses, will make it possible to develop relations of trust and mutual understanding between the USSR and Turkey.

Meeting with Koruturk

LD2822007 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, April 28, TASS--Fahri Koruturk, president of the Republic of Turkey, today received Marshal N. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff-first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, who is here on an official visit. A friendly conversation took place. Taking part in the conversation was also army General K. Evren, chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces.

[Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT on 29 April said Ogarkov on 29 April "left for home upon completion of his official visit". General Evren was among those seeing him off, TASS said.]

MORE MATERIAL ON PREPARATORY ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE

Allende's Widow's Remarks

LD301438Y Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 30, TASS--The delegates to the current preparatory meeting here of the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab people against imperialism and reaction firmly exposed the intrigues of international imperialism with regard to countries that embarked upon the road of progressive socio-economic transformations. They stated their full support for a solidarity with the popular masses of Ethiopia that vigilantly stand on guard of the gains of the revolution, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. The victory which the Ethiopian working people won, with the unselfish support of the countries of the socialist community, over the forces of external reaction serves as an inspiring example to peoples struggling for freedom and independence, Hortensia Bussi de Allende, the widow of the former Chilean President Salvador Allende, said in her speech.

Imperialism's direct aggression against Angola, Ethiopia and other countries of Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America--are links of the same chain. In the face of the criminal conspiracy, in which an increasingly important place is assigned to the alliance of the fascist regime of Pinochet with the Pretoria racists, all freedom-loving forces of the world must come out in a united front against imperialism and reaction and inflict a crushing defeat on them, Hortensia Bussi de Allende pointed out.

Final Statement

LD011455Y Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 1, TASS--Participants in a preparatory meeting of the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction that will be held in the Ethiopian capital in September of this year strongly condemned the intrigues of imperialism aimed at undermining the liberation struggle of peoples.

In the final statement, the participants in the meeting point out that people's struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence, economic and social development is now held in favourable conditions since the forces of peace and progress compel imperialism to retreat. But imperialism does not give up attempts to uphold its positions with the use of force, staking on antipopular regimes it is creating, the document says.

Further consolidation of unity of all progressive forces of Africa and Middle East and other areas of the world in the struggle against imperialist intrigues is needed in this connection.

The participants in the conference expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Ethiopian people in defence of the revolutionary gains and territorial integrity, with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and Middle East for genuine national independence. They highly assessed the moral, political and material support that is given to national liberation movements by socialist countries. This support, the statement says, has played the decisive role in ensuring the victories of peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

WIDF PRESIDENT ADDRESSES WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN LUANDA

LD011738Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 1 TASS--An international women's conference of solidarity with the fighting peoples of southern Africa opened here. It is held on the initiative of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), Pan-African Women's Organization and the Organization of Angolan Women in the framework of the international year of combatting apartheid.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee for Organizational matters Lucio Lara welcomed the participants in the international meeting on behalf of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party. After the defeat in Angola, world imperialism tries to get a revenge in the south of Africa, he said. It is doing everything to prevent liberation of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa from the oppression of apartheid and racism, tries to liquidate the gains of the Angolan revolution which the peoples of southern Africa regard as a worthy example to follow. Lucio Lara confirmed invariable solidarity of the People's Republic of Angola with the Peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa and their lawful representatives who are at the head of the struggle for freedom and independence.

President of the WIDF Frieda Brown expressed unconditional solidarity with women and fighting peoples of southern Africa continue existing only due to the backing of imperialist countries of the West. Frieda Brown demanded immediate and complete withdrawal of the South African troops from Namibia, respect for its territorial integrity and release of all political prisoners in that part of the continent. She came out in support of the struggle of the African National Congress of South Africa, of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the South-West Africa People's Organization for freedom and independence of their countries.

On behalf of 123 national women's organizations that are members of the WIDF she demanded that production of the neutron weapons be banned. Women will continue protesting until the United States gives up once and forever the idea of production of these horrible mass destruction weapons, Frieda Brown stressed.

ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ENDS IN DAKAR

LD292350Y Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Dakar, April 29, TASS--The ninth conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries that was held in the framework of the activity of the Islamic conference has ended here.

The resolution adopted by the conference contains a call for the support of the national-liberation movements of the Middle East and southern Africa and also condemns the aggressive policy of the Israeli Zionists and of the South African and Rhodesian racist regimes.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL EXERCISES CONTROL IN AFGHANISTAN

Names New Officials

LD020753Y Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 2, TASS--The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan announced over the Kabul Radio decree number two which says that Babrak Karmal was elected deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council. The composition of the new Government of Afghanistan was also announced. Hafizzula Amin was appointed deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Mohammad Aslam became deputy prime minister and minister of communications. Colonel Abdul Kadir became the minister of national defence and Nu Ahmad Nu, minister of the interior.

Sends Greetings To Workers

LD011552Y Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1300 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] For the USSR and other friendly socialist countries, internationalism is not a metaphorical concept; it provides distinctive spiritual and material support for the class brothers and nations who have adopted the path of national and social liberation. In various parts of the world, in dozens of countries, including the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, thousands of Soviet experts are engaged in building industrial and power plants to help them utilize natural wealth; these experts are treating the sick and teaching the children. These are the deeds which contribute to peace, progress, fraternity and friendship among nations. Each year more and more countries celebrate May Day under democratic conditions. The Soviet people have heard with satisfaction that the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has, in its first decree, stated that 1 May is a day of celebrating the world solidarity of all revolutionary workers. On this day the Revolutionary Council has sent greetings to the workers and toilers of Afghanistan and the whole world, and on the occasion of the triumphant 27 April liberation struggle has named 1 May a day of celebration and a public holiday.

Situation Calm, Orderly

LD011632Y Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] According to Radio Afghanistan, the patriotic people throughout the country are warmly welcoming Afgan National Armed Forces. BAKHTAR news agency correspondents report that complete order has been established in the country, that everyone is staying orderly and calm and that the patriotic people throughout the country are enthusiastically saying slogans in favor of the heroes of the revolution, the courageous army and the armed forces youth. The traffic is running smoothly and calmly according to military officials directions. The Afghanistan Armed Forces have established full control in the entire country. Radio Afghanistan also reports that the Revolutionary Council of the national armed forces has expressed its thanks to all those who have sent greetings on the occasion of this years victorious revolution on 27 April.

At the time of the uprising, which was executed with the minimum of bloodshed by the Afghanistan Armed Forces, Seyyed Abdolelah, the vice president; Lt Gen Ghulam Haidar Rasuli, minister of defense; Abdol Qadir, interior minister, and Massa, commander of the air force and air defense were killed as a result of unwise resistance against the revolutionary forces. The radio then reports that all the generals, ministers and senior officials, observing the directive of the Revolutionary Council of Afgan Armed Forces, have reported to the National Defense Ministry. The curfew has been established at 2300 Kabul time.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

USSR DENIES NEW ZEALAND ALLEGATIONS ON TRADE WITH CHILE

LD271224Y Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Valentin Petrov, writes:

Certain quarters of New Zealand seek to launch a campaign for lifting the embargo on trade with Chile, proclaimed by the trade unions of the country. To justify such a position, which is arousing protests of the public, some New Zealand press organs allege that "even the Soviet Union" entered into trade operations with Chile buying a large consignment of molybdenum in that country.

These allegations are an utterly unsubstantiated concoction. A TASS correspondent learned at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR that the Soviet Union maintains mutually-advantagecus trade relations with many Latin American countries. With the fascist junta, however, the USSR has not been conducting any trade operations since September 1973, when Soviet-Chilean diplomatic relations were broken off.

The concoction on Soviet-Chilean trade contacts, spread by certain quarters of New Zealand, has one purpose: to justify their own unsavoury actions, aimed at the establishment of relations with the Chilean junta.

ARMY DRIVES BACK PRC-SUPPORTED BURMESE INSURGENTS

BK300344Y Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 26 Apr 78 BK

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] REUTER has reported fresh fighting in northern Burma. The report says that 300 rebels tried to seize the town of Shwegu in northern Burma, but they were driven back by the army and police. There were casualties on both sides including civilians killed or wounded. The fleeing rebels took with them a large sum of money from the government treasury as well as weapons.

This report is reminiscent of the recent battles fought near Kunlong and Tangyan in northern Burma. It has been learned that the battles which broke out between the army and rebels in February and March were the most severe fought in recent years. The Burmese people are very anxious about these incidents.

Everybody knows that (?China) is behind the antigovernment forces. All of the Burmese people know that China is giving both military and material aid to the rebels, although (?this fact has not been exposed) by the Burmese press.

Peking has long been encouraging and supporting the antigovernment forces in other southeast Asian countries. Their objective is clear, for Mao Tse-tung himself once said that China should seize those countries rich in natural resources so as to supply raw materials to Chinese industries.

It is evident that the present Peking leadership and the Maoists are dissatisfied with the independent policy being pursued by Burma and other Southeast Asian countries. That is why they are employing (?unscrupulous) methods to fulfill their [words indistinct] schemes, using the rebels to blackmail a country.

According to the Maoists, they are the best friends and neighbors of Southeast Asian countries. Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who visited Burma earlier this year, pledged friendship for Burma. However, according to later information, the rebels were preparing for offensives near Kunlong and Tangyan at the same time the Burmese people were welcoming and holding talks with the Chinese guest. But, their attempt failed. The Maoists met with a similar fate at the Shwegu battle.

WPC DEMANDS U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH KOREA

LD302128Y Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 30 TASS--The World Peace Council regards with complete understanding the concern of the Korean people over the machinations of American imperialism. While talking about withdrawing its troops from South Korea, the U.S. continues its military aid to Seoul, supplying it with the latest weapons, says a statement published here by the World Council of Peace. The efforts of the United States towards frustrating Korea's reunification, the stepped-up repressions against patriotically-minded South Koreans who come out for a peaceful unification of their motherland, the recent South Korean-American military exercises--all this indicates that the U.S. intends to perpetuate the division of Korea and to threaten peace and security in Asia and the world, the document notes.

The World Council of Peace demands the complete withdrawal of American Armed Forces from South Korea, the statement says. The council reiterates its resolute support for the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the motherland on the basis of the "Joint Statement of the North and South" of July 4, 1972.

The World Council of Peace calls for proclaiming the period from June 25 to July 27 a month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for a peaceful, independent unification of Korea.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY GREETS KOREANS ON MAY DAY

SK011013Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[May Day message to the Korean people from Tarasov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, recorded "at the Moscow Radio station"; in Russian with superimposed Korean]

[Text] On the occasion of May Day--the day of international solidarity of the working people--I extend through Moscow Radio warm congratulations to you and am pleased to wish you greater successes in socialist construction.

This year the Soviet people are greeting May Day from a new historical stage in which they have celebrated the 60th year of the revolutionary era which was opened by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The October (?Revolution) brightened the future of the peoples of many nations. An international socialist world was formed and is successfully developing. Today, this international socialist world constitutes (?the core) of the international community of the contemporary era.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is also a member of the great family of socialist nations. The Soviet people are linked with the DPRK working people by a close, brotherly relationship solidified by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

(?The reciprocal respect) based on Marxism-Leninism and the mutuality of the objectives and tasks the peoples of our two nations face in building a communist and socialist society are a banner of unity between the peoples of our two nations.

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, which this year celebrates (?the 30th) anniversary of its founding, is contributing to the comprehensive development and consolidation of collaboration between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. As chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, I note with happiness that our society developed in the past as a mass organization which has branches in various republics, in major cities of those republics. Collective organs of the society are at industrial enterprises, scientific research organs, [word indistinct] and universities. Members of the Central Committee of the society and leading members of the branches of the soceity are famed social workers, model production functionaries, (?historians) and (?war veterans) who participated in the Korean liberation war. They are devoting all their energy and efforts to consolidation of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

As is proven by historical experience, further consolidation of the unity and cohesion between the peoples of our two nations is an important condition to the successful resolution of the political, economic and social tasks facing us. Practical life shows that the stronger the relationship between socialist nations, the more the peoples of the socialist nations can proudly advance toward the building of a new society.

The Soviet people, who are faithful to the principle of socialist internationalism, fully agree with the May Day slogans of the (?CPSU Central Committee)--"We extend political congratulations to the peoples of the socialist nations!" "Great success and development to the international socialist world which is a decisive force in the anti-imperialist struggle and a key factor for peace, democracy and social progress!"

On the occasion of May Day, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and [words indistinct], I once again wish you greater success in socialist construction and early realization of your cherished desire for the nation's reunification on a peaceful and democratic foundation.

WFTU PROTESTS SEOUL'S MAY DAY CEREMONY

LD291729Y Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 29, TASS--The WFTU resolutely protests against the actions of the South Korean puppet regime aimed at preventing the workers of South Korea from celebrating the May Day, the day of international solidarity of the working people, says a statement of the World Federation of Trade Unions circulated here today.

On the first of May the working people of South Korea are forced to take part in a ceremony of the celebration of the so-called "Labour Day" held by trade unions that are under the regime's control.

The WFTU urges the working people and trade union organizations of the world to express solidarity with the working people of South Korea who are fighting for the right to celebrate the May Day, for democratic rights and freedoms, for release of workers who were thrown into prisons.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN USSR

Shibayev at Moscow Reception

LD011823Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1312 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS--Speaking today at a reception in honor of the foreign trade union delegations in Moscow to take part in the May Day celebrations, Aleksey Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman, said: True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet trade unions will continue to fight for strengthening the unity of action of the international working class movement on a class basis in the interests of peace and a better life for the working people. Shibayev conveyed greetings to those present on the day of international solidarity of the working people from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Juan Ponce, WFTU secretary, spoke on behalf of the foreign delegations. He greeted the Soviet trade unions and stressed the great importance for the international workers and trade union movement of Leonid Brezhnev's message of greetings to the Prague World Trade Union Congress, which ended a few days ago.

The reception passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal international friendship. It was attended by the envoys of trade unions and the working people from all the continents and also by representatives from the WFTU and other international trade union associations. The Soviet trade unions maintain constant ties with their counterpart organizations in over 120 countries.

Further Report

LD011447Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 1, TASS--The Soviet Union is in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, social progress and happiness of all peoples of the world. This is confirmed anew by today's May Day demonstration of the Moscow working people which manifested the invariable solidarity with peoples fighting for national liberation, Juan Ponce, the secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, told a TASS correspondent. The Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, the trade union leader said, was shown convincingly at the World Congress of Trade Unions in Prague. Juan Ponce was among foreign guests who watched the May-Day celebrations in the Red Square in Moscow.

The Soviet Union sets the example of how life should be built in a country where the working people are true masters of all the wealth, said Ferenz Orsag, the deputy chairman of the All-Hungary Trade Union Council. The Soviet Union was and remains a true school of socialism.

The working class of Japan regards the Soviet Union as a reliable and loyal ally in the struggle for the interests of the working people, for durable peace on earth, said Yasuma Futigami, member of the executive of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO).

"The Soviet Union's achievements inspire the working people of the Latin American Continent to the struggle for their rights, for national independence and sovereignty", said Roberto Prieto, the secretary of the Permanent Congress of Trade Union Unity of Working People of Latin America.

"The working people of Arab countries are grateful to the Soviet Union for its invariable support in the struggle against Israel's imperialist aggression, said Muhammad Umar 'Abdullah Basa'd, the deputy general secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions. They reject President as-Sadat's separate deals and assess them as betrayal of the interests of Arab peoples".

The working people of Angola are grateful to the Soviet Union for solidarity with the struggle against imperialism, said Massala Francisco Nzingo, the leader of Angolan trade unions.

The Soviet policy of peace and goodneighbourliness is warmly supported by the working people of Finland. It helps implement the decisions of the final act adopted in Helsinki, said Risto Sainio, representative of the Finnish trade unions.

Kunayev, Romanov Attend Celebrations

LD012024 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 1 May carries a report on the May Day parade in Leningrad. It states: "Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrade Obkom, party veterans and leading production workers were on the central rostrum."

Reporting on the May Day procession in Alma-Ata, the same cast states: "Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and other republican leaders greeted the procession participants from the rostrum."

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD282054Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held today. The results of the fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development of this, one of the largest union republics in the USSR, was discussed. In the first quarter of the present year, industrial production grew in comparison with the same period last year by 5.3 percent against the 1978 plan figure of 4.5 percent. The plan for marketable production has been fulfilled by 101 percent. Labor productivity in industry has risen by 4.4 percent against the 3.8 percent of the plan. The retail trade turnover increased by 3.8 percent.

The social program is being implemented successfully. The average monthly wage of industrial, office and professional workers in the first quarter of the year increased in comparison with the corresponding period last year by 3 percent. Some 4.4 million square meters of housing have been built; schools for 5,000 pupils and children's preschool establishments for 7,000 have been commissioned at the expense of state capital investments.

However, failure to fulfill the plan and budget for the first quarter of 1978 was noted.

At the session, Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, gave a speech.

KAPITONOV, ZIMYANIN ADDRESS PARTY CADRE TRAINING COURSE

LD011423Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] The latest series of courses has ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Improving Qualifications of Party and Soviet Cadres. The students--chiefs of party organization sections of union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms--studied problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist building in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the new Constitution; topical questions of scientific communism elaborated in the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and tasks arising out of the results of his trip to Siberia and the Far East.

Great attention was devoted to problems of the party's economic strategy and the tasks of further improving the standard of party organization work and mobilizing working people to fulfill national economic plans and socialist pledges for 1978 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The students were addressed by I.V. Kapitonov and M.V. Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section; leaders of a number of ministries, departments and the AUCCTU; and scientists.

The course also convened questions of improving party organs' style and methods, strengthening the militancy of primary party organizations and developing the political activeness of communists. The students were familiarized with the activity of party organizations in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT ALMA-ATINSKAYA OBKOM PLENUM

LD280238Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Yesterday in Alma-Ata, Khabarovsk, Chelyabinsk, Rostov-on-Donau and other towns, plenums and aktivs of party obkoms were held. These meetings discussed the communists' tasks in fulfilling the advice and instructions given by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his trip to Siberia and the Far East. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the Alma-Atinskay Obkom plenum.

UK PAPER SAYS USSR NOT BUYING MEAT ABROAD THIS YEAR

LD011031Y London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Apr 78 p 7 LD

[Richard Beeston undated Moscow dispatch: "Russians Not Buying Meat Abroad"]

[Text] Russia is not ordering its customary meat supplies from abroad this year, despite reports of growing shortages from many parts of the country.

In the past, Russia has bought large quantities of meat to help make up for its inability to produce enough.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that New Zealand and Australia, which sold Russia 130,000 tonnes of beef and mutton last year, had not received a single order, nor had Argentina.

Foreigners who have recently visited a number of Soviet cities, including Murmansk, Novosibirsk, Tashkent and Volgograd, report serious shorages of meat, with Russians having to make do with poultry, rabbit and meat-loaf. Reluctance to purchase meat abroad is thought to be part of efforts to reduce the trade deficit with the West.

REPUBLIC CONSTITUTIONS 'TRIUMPH OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY'

LD2811141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial:"Constitutions of the Union Republics"]

[Text] An event of great significance has taken place in the life of the country and all nations and nationalities which comprise our fraternal family: The special sessions of the union republic supreme soviets have adopted their new constitutions. The fundamental laws of the equal Soviet republics which belong to the single union state of the USSR--the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia--have begun to operate.

The important political documents which have come into force were drawn up in full accordance with the country's fundamental law and embody the rich experiences of state building, the further development of socialist democracy and the great power of the indestructible alliance of the Soviet peoples. The republican constitutions reflect the principled features of the mature socialist society, which have universal significance. At the same time, the acts adopted take into account the historically shaped features of each republic. This is a specific manifestation of the unity and continuity of constitutional development of the USSR and its component parts.

Our society has now reached a stage in its maturity when the restructuring of the entire amalgam of social relations on the basis of the collectivist principles inherent in socialism is coming to an end. From here there is full scope for the operation of the laws of socialism and the revelation of its advantages in all spheres of social life.

The republics' fundamental laws, the discussion and adoption of which proved a brilliant triumph of socialist democracy in the wake of the USSR Constitution, are showing the entire world the indestructible firmness of the multinational Soviet state. "Soviet people, who have grown up in the fraternal family of peoples and are educated in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, are internationalists by their very nature," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 18th Komsomol Congress. "Internationalist traditions are now embodied in their deeds perhaps more broadly and more diversely than ever."

The successes achieved by the union republics in the single family of peoples are truly imposing. Thus, the RSFSR's industry now produces as much output in a day as it took a little over 3 weeks to produce 40 years ago.

In Belorussia it takes less than 2 weeks to produce the industrial output obtained throughout all of 1936. The Ukraine's industrial production has increased 17 times in four decades, Tadzhikistan's 33 times, and Kirgizia's 60 times. Culture--national in form and socialist in content--has flourished in all corners of the country together with the rapid growth of the national economy.

The union republics are defined in the constitutions adopted as socialist states of all the people expressing the will and interests of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia and working people of all nations and nationalities living on their territory. State power in any of the republics belongs to the people and is wielded through the soviets of peoples deputies. The citizens' increasingly broad and active participation in the administration of the life of the country and its republics has been firmly asserted as the main avenue of society's political development. There are now over 2.2 million deputies in our soviets. If you also take into account those who were elected to them in the past then in the cities and villages there are already many millions of people who have passed through a great school of state administration. The efforts of the soviets--the most important instrument of the true power of the people--are aimed at further raising the masses' political and labor activeness, ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the 5-year plan and the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Every Soviet person knows that all our successes in communist building are inextricably linked with the leadership of Lenin's party. Like the union Constitution, the republics' fundamental laws note that the CPSU is the nucleus of the political system of society. The party has won its position as a leading and guiding force and the love and gratitude of the working people by its selfless service to the people and the cause of communism.

"The new republican constitutions are truly constitutions of the people," Sverdlovsk machine builder and Hero of Socialist Labor I. Minin writes to PRAVDA. "Like the USSR fundamental law, they guarantee the great rights of the Soviet person--the right to work; leisure; the safeguarding of his health; material security in old age; housing; education; the enjoyment of the achievements of culture; and participation in the management of society's affairs. The party's parternal concern for the working people is manifested in this and we respond to it with shock labor." At present the Editorial Office is receiving many such letters expressing the unity of the aim and desires of millions and their cohesiveness around the party and their ardent desire to augment their contribution to the motherland's prosperity.

For over 6 months now the country has been living by the new fundamental law of the USSR, every article and every provision of which is entering increasingly deeply into the daily activity of the state organs, officials and all working people. Continuing their great work connected with the propaganda and practical implementation of this very important document, the party organizations are called on at the same time to be concerned to insure that the newly adopted union republic constitutions are rapidly implemented. The working people must know the constitutional enactments and their rights and freedoms and understand their indissoluble link with the conscientious fulfillment of their civic duties. To help the elaboration of a high standard of political culture in every person is the direct task of the party, state and public organizations.

Soviet people are welcoming May Day in an atmosphere of new patriotic enthusiasm. They are responding wholeheartedly to the CPSU Central Committe's militant slogans:

"Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all nations and nationalities of our socialist motherland!

"Long live our great motherland--the USSR!"

VARIATIONS ON BREZHNEV SPEECH AT 18TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

The following variations to the item entitled "Further Reportage on 18th Komsomol Congress in Moscow," and subtitled "Text of Brezhnev Address published in the 26 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, are taken from the Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 April, pages 1-2:

Page R 1, paragraph three, line three reads . . . of communism, and this is now the main thing in the work of the Komsomol and in the party's role . . . rewording.

Page R 2, paragraph four, last line reads . . . in this work.

You have proposed a ... substituting "you" for "we".

Page R 4, paragraph four, line eight reads . . .450 million square meters of residential . . substituting "meters" for "miles."

Page R 8, paragraph five, line three reads . . .as a result, some progress . . . supplying word.

Page R 9, paragraph four, penultimate line reads . . .stable peace and peaceful cooperation. And probably no . . . substituting "cooperation" for "negotiations."

Same page, paragraph six, line two reads . . .of the socialist countries, but the general . . . omitting phrase.

Same page, last paragraph, line two reads . . . up any strike force in Europe for action against the West . . . omitting phrase.

Page R 10, paragraph five, line two reads . . . unity and solidarity among themselves and more solid . . . supplying words.

Same page, paragraph seven, line one reads . . . independence and territorial integrity, equality and . . . substituting "integrity" for "sovereignty."

BRIEFS

FILM DIRECTOR DIES--Moscow, April 29, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR inform with deep sorrow that outstanding worker in Soviet culture, Hero of Socialist Labor, People's Artist of the USSR, Lenin and state prize laureate, film director Roman Karmen suddenly died at the age of 71 on April 28, 1978. Roman Karmen, a graduate of the Moscow Cinematography Institute, became known as a cameraman in the years of the national-revolutionary war in Spain in 1936-39. Many chronical-documentary films were released based on the lot shot by him in Spain. Roman Karmen directed a number of films, among them "A Day of a New World", "Sedov Men" and other films. In the years of the Second World War he headed teams who made news reels in frontlines. In 1946 Roman Karmen made a film about the Nuremberg Trial, "The Peoples' Trial". He is also author of a number of films on revolutionary transformations in Cuba and other countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MESYATS AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN

LD301800Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Agriculture Minister Valentin Karpovich Mesyats has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his achievements in the development of agriculture and in connection with his 50th birthday.

SPRING SOWING PROGRESSES, MACHINERY DELAYS PERSIST

LD281123Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 78 P 1 LD

[A Pazhitnov agricultural review: "Spring Keeps Strict Account"]

[Excerpts] On May's threshold the fields present a rich aspect: the emerald rug of winter crops, the vivid shoots of spring barley, sunflower, sugar beet. The grass is growing swiftly. Southern orchards wear a snowy-white coat.

Although spring this year has been capricious, with frequent cold snaps, the farmers have tightened their fieldwork schedules and amended sowing programs accordingly.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sown 14.4 million hectares in the past week. By 24 April, a total of 34.5 million hectares of spring crops had been sown. Fieldwork is being carried out in all union republics. In the RSFSR spring grain and pulse crops have been sown on 11.7 million hectares, 5.4 million hectares in the Ukraine.

Work is in full swing on beet-sowing plantations. By 24 April, 2,421,000 of the 3.7 million hectares had been sown--65 percent of the plan. The farmers of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Checheno-Ingushetia and Krasnodarskiy Kray have finished sowing this crop. However, there have been sowing delays in a number of Central Chernozem Zone farms, where sugar beet is to be sown on 864,000 hectares.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are sowing sunflowers and planting potatoes, vegetables and other crops. By 25 April tubers had been planted on 384,000 hectares and vegetables had been sown on 446,000 hectares.

Rural workers are doing a great deal to strengthen the fodder base. It is planned to sow 62 million hectares--one-third of the arable area--with fodder crops. Special attention is devoted to the cultivation of corn, which will be sown on 18 million hectares. By 24 April, 1,136,000 hectares had been sown.

The farmers have to hurry. But they must not make haste at the expense of quality. There must be no shoddy work. In particular, thin sowings must be avoided. Experience shows that the sowing of the required quantity of seeds is an important reserve for increasing the harvest.

The sowing campaign is developing in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and is approaching the borders of north Kazakhstan. However, in Kalininskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and some other oblasts, 10-15 percent of the tractors are still in disrepair.

The rhythm of the sowing conveyor largely depends on industrial enterprises' prompt fulfillment of spare parts and delivery schedules. Some plants are behind with deliveries. The Orenburg radiator plant failed to deliver 2,412 radiators for Belarus tractors in the first quarter of the year. The Altay motor plan is behind with deliveries of crankshafts. The delay in fulfilling the target on the manufacture of hay-harvesting equipment is especially alarming. In the south the farmers are beginning to harvest the grass. However, by 20 April, the Belotserkovsk 1 May plant, for instance, had not yet delivered 790 field-forage choppers, and Kirgizia's Frunze agricultural machine-building plant had not yet delivered 411 balers.

SEED STORAGE COULD AFFECT GRAIN HARVEST IN MORDOVIA

LD2812115Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Yershov dispatch: "Using Every Minute"]

[Excerpts] Mordovia must sow spring crops on more than 800,000 hectares, of which 575,000 are used for wheat, barley, oats, peas and other crops. Usually the farms in the south and west of the republic, where the soils are lighter, begin fieldwork first. As far as the vast eastern zone with its Chernozem lands is concerned, in past years the farmers here have had to wait a long time until the land "matured"; the sowing is therefore delayed and the best agrotechnical periods are missed.

The farmers now have many worries about the winter crops. On the whole the state of the winter crops is not bad, according to the specialists. But on several farms they are still going to have to be resown. Nevertheless, it is becoming apparent that the necessary quantity of seed has not been supplied to them and such a delay could affect the harvest.

The agricultural workers of Mordovia have pledged to raise the output of grain to 1.34 million tons this year. At the same time as grain crops are being planted, potatoes are also being sown. In a word, the local farmers have many worries this spring.

PAPER DETAILS MOCK TANK BATTLE OBSERVED BY BREZHNEV

LD011417Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr p 2 LD

[Snr Lt V. Kharitonov dispatch: "In a Real Way"]

[Excerpts] Red Banner Far Eastern Military District--The personnel of this motorized battalion took part in the combined tactical exercises attended by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, and Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The combined forces' tactical exercises, which were observed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, will always be remembered by the personnel of the battalion. This was an examination in which we had to give an account of how we are following Lenin's behests and fulfilling our military duty to the people.

The battalion had to attack the "enemy," which quickly went over to the defensive but managed to strengthen its positions with the help of the tank divisions and antitank resources under its command. Much in this situation depended on the skillfull and accurate control of the battalion and on the accuracy of the attackers' fire.

And here the military skill and skill of mastering weapons acquired by the troops during the winter exercises was fully manifested. The tank company under the command of the battalion carried out direct fire very well. The platoon, commanded by Komsomol member Lt S. Tushin, also acted very well here.

According to the assessment of the command, the company led by Snr Lt P. Rachek was the best at the exercises. The subunit commanded by Snr Lt A. Metelyev was only a little way behind it. Both these companies are finishing the winter study period with excellent ratings.

The high assessment given to the participants' operations by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev inspires us Far East servicemen to achieve new, higher frontiers in combat improvement. We will continue to study military matters as Vladimir Ilich Lenin instructed us--in a real way.

KULIKOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON BREZHNEV WAR MEMOIRS

LD011421Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Lt Col V. Shkarovskiy report: "Readers Conference"]

[Text] A readers conference on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya" was held 26 April at the headquarters of the Warsaw Pact states' joint armed forces.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces, delivered the introductory speech.. Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the joint armed forces, delivered a report entitled "Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'Malaya Zemlya'--a Major Phenomenon in our Social Life."

Those present listened with great interest to the speeches delivered by Col Gen S.F. Romanov, Hero of the Soviet Union; Lt Gen T.I. Krystev of the Bulgarian Army; Lt Gen M. Korbela of the Czechoslovak People's Army; Vice Admiral F.I. Savelyev; Lt Gen A.G. Merezhko; Col B.M. Yablokov; Reserve Colonel N.N. Serebryakov, who took part in the fighting on Malaya Zemlya; and employee A.V. Shilkina.

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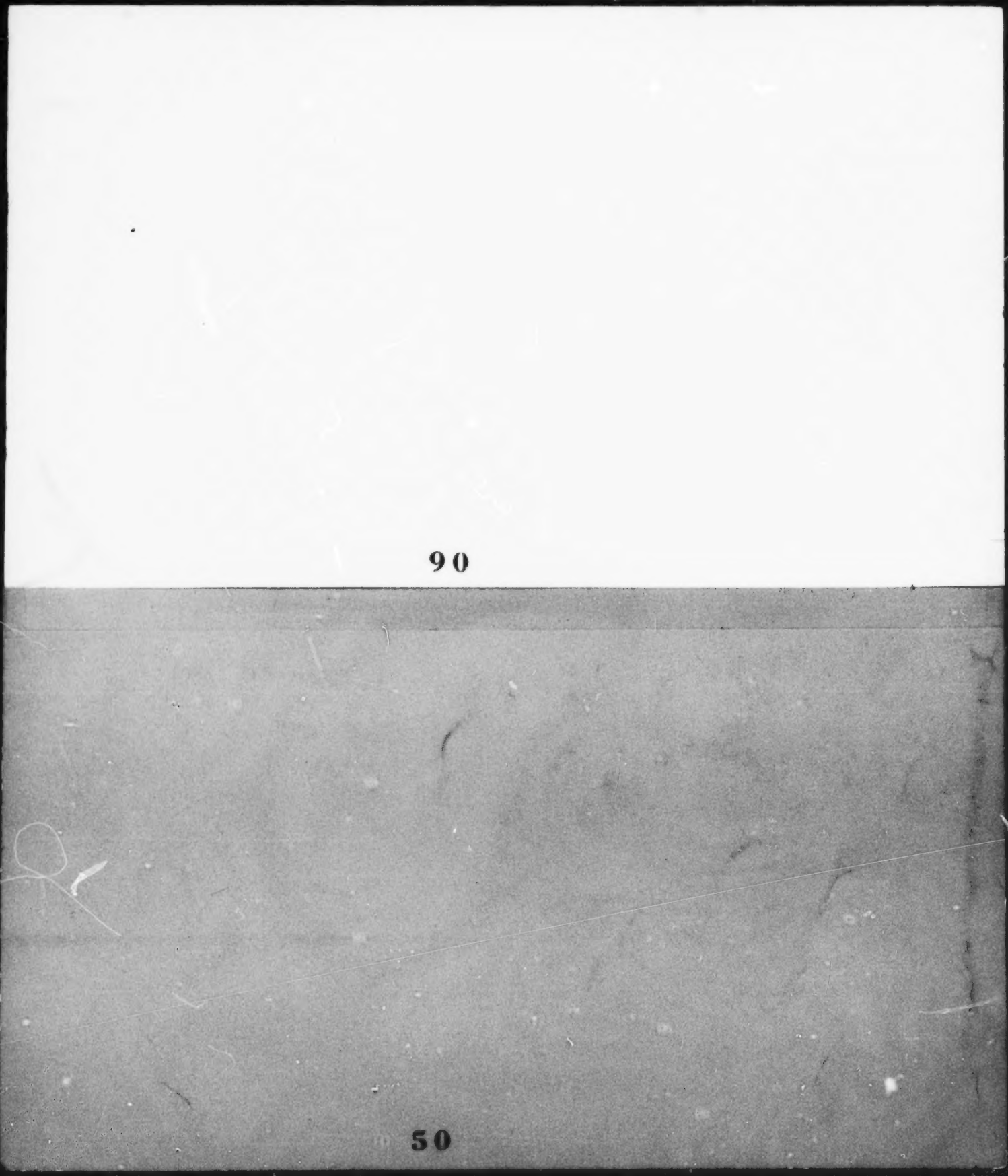
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